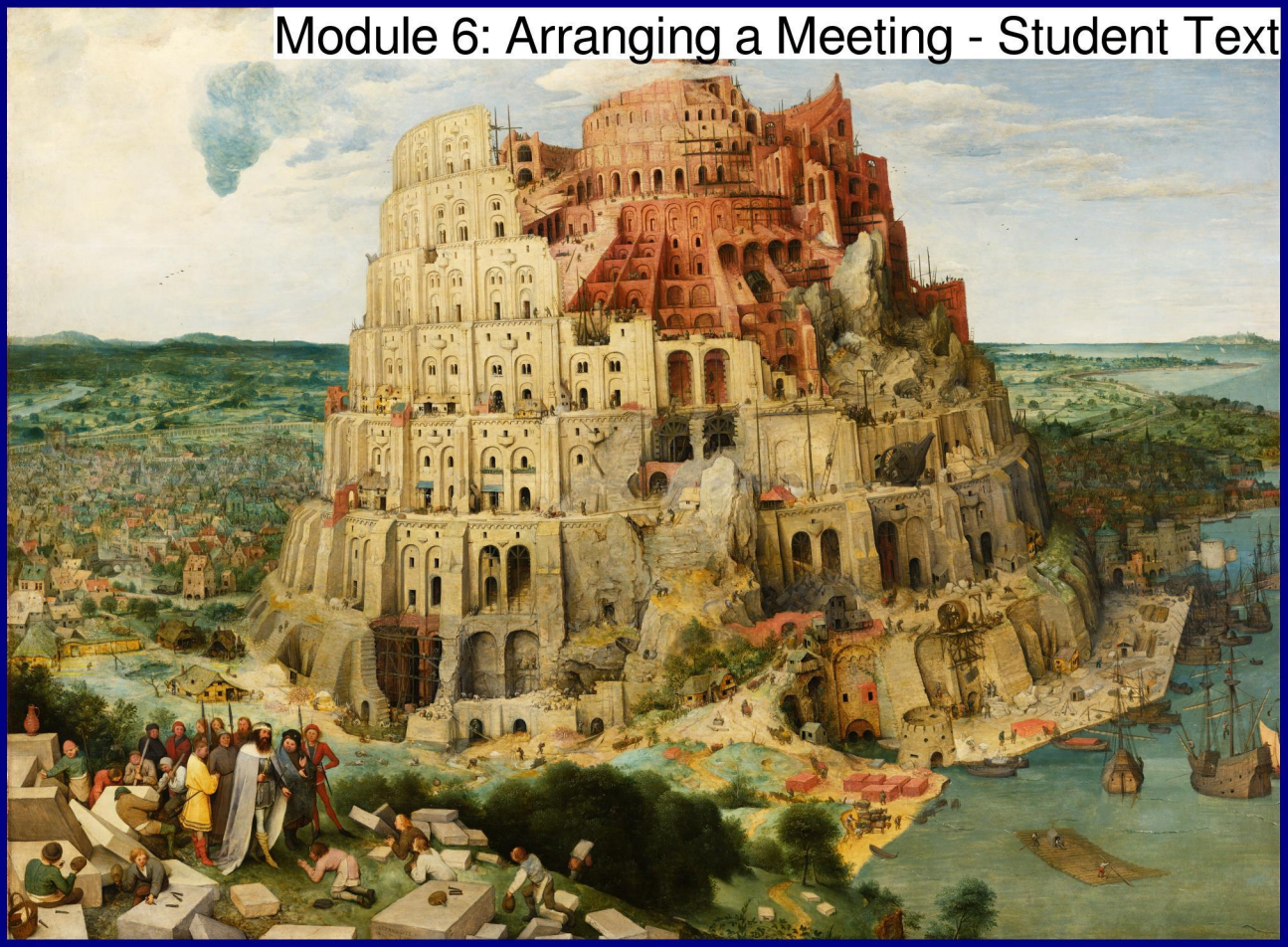
Chinese

Standard Chinese: A modular Approach

Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Text



A Samurai Media FSI Course

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Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Text

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1 Introduction - FSI Courses in 2016

The language courses developed by the Foreign Service Institute were mainly intended for employees of the U.S. foreign affairs community, preparing American diplomats as well as other professionals to advance U.S. foreign affairs interests overseas. Most of the courses were developed between 1960 and 1990 when the cold war was going on and US spies and intelligence personnel needed to acquire foreign language proficiency fast. This had a few implications on the courses. They were made for rapid language acquisition but definitely not with modern language learning methods like gamification in mind. You did not have to get the intelligence personnel motivated to learn the language, they were just ordered to do so. This makes these courses not the most entertaining language courses around. But on the other hand the FSI Courses are very well designed, with a big budget poured into them, to make you learn a language as efficient as possible. You will also find FSI courses for languages that you won't find elsewhere because they are too niche. Those languages might have other introductory courses but to go to a more advanced level, FSI courses are often the only option as a commercial course usually did not make sense.

So even today, many years after most of the FSI Courses were originally developed, they are one of the best language courses available on the market. Nowadays with more and more distractions coming into our lives, many learners prefer quick wins through courses that have gamification and other gimmicks built in. But if you are a serious learner committed to learn a language as fast and efficient as possible, FSI Courses are for you. You can always complement them with other material.

2 How to get the most out of this course

2.1 Get physical books

You can download this course including all audio material and PDF books for free from http://www.fsicourses.com. To get most out of the course however, you should consider to get the paper books for the course. This gives you a permanent physical reminder of what goal you are pursuing and motivates you to actually work with the course. If it is just a file somewhere on your computer, it is very likely that you forget about it rather quickly and get carried away by the multitude of distractions available. Furthermore a real book is perfect for note-taking which acts as a physical reminder and improves retention. It will also be a constant motivation for you, as you can literally see your progress.

2.2 Use a Spaced Repetition System

Although FSI Courses incorporate a lot of rote-learning, you should use a Spaced Repetition System (SRS) for long term retention. A SRS is a software in which you put phrases or vocabulary you want to remember in the form of Q&A pairs. The computer will ask you the question and you have to actively recall the answer. After that you will have to self-grade how good you could recall the answer. This grading will influence the scheduling of the next repetition, when the computer will ask you the same question. Those scheduling algorithms are quite sophisticated nowadays, so they won't bore you with asking a question again and again that you already know perfectly but ask it right before you would forget it.

Any SRS software will do, but one of the leading and free systems is Anki SRS. It is available for most platforms ans has a big community of users. Check out http://ankisrs.net/

3 Additional Learning Material

3.1 FSI Courses

Other books belonging to this course are:

- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 1: Orientation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 2: Biographic Information - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 5: Transportation - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 6: Arranging a Meeting - Student Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 7: Society - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 8: Traveling in China - Student Text and Workbook
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Car' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Hotel' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Marriage, Birth and Death' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Personal Welfare' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Post Office and Telephone' Student Text
- Standard Chinese: A modular Approach - Module 'Restaurant' Student Text

Check out http://www.fsicourses.com to download them and find links to the paper books.

3.2 'Real World' Material

The FSI Courses give you a very good foundation for the language. You should however supplement it with everyday material. Start by doing a web-search on YouTube.com for Chinese and you will find more media than you could possibly consume.

PREFACE

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach originated in an interagency conference held at the Foreign Service Institute in August 1973 to address the need generally felt in the U.S. Government language training community for improving and updating Chinese materials to reflect current usage in Beijing and Taipei.

The conference resolved to develop materials which were flexible enough in form and content to meet the requirements of a wide range of government agencies and academic institutions.

A Project Board was established consisting of representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency Language Learning Center, the Defense Language Institute, the State Department's Foreign Service Institute, the Cryptologic School of the National Security Agency, and the U.S. Office of Education, later joined by the Canadian Forces Foreign Language School. The representatives have included Arthur T. McNeill, John Hopkins, and John Boag (CIA); Colonel John F. Elder III, Joseph C. Hutchinson, Ivy Gibian, and Major Bernard Muller-Thym (DLI); James R. Frith and John B. Ratliff III (FSI); Kazuo Shitama (NSA); Richard T. Thompson and Julia Petrov (OE); and Lieutenant Colonel George Kozoriz (CFFLS).

The Project Board set up the Chinese Core Curriculum Project in 1974 in space provided at the Foreign Service Institute. Each of the six U.S. and Canadian government agencies provided funds and other assistance.

Gerard P. Kok was appointed project coordinator, and a planning council was formed consisting of Mr. Kok, Frances Li of the Defense Language Institute, Patricia O'Connor of the University of Texas, Earl M. Rickerson of the Language Learning Center, and James Wrenn of Brown University. In the fall of 1977, Lucille A. Barale was appointed deputy project coordinator. David W. Dellinger of the Language Learning Center and Charles R. Sheehan of the Foreign Service Institute also served on the planning council and contributed material to the project. The planning council drew up the original overall design for the materials and met regularly to review their development.

Writers for the first half of the materials were John H. T. Harvey, Lucille A. Barale, and Roberta S. Barry, who worked in close cooperation with the planning council and with the Chinese staff of the Foreign Service Institute. Mr. Harvey developed the instructional formats of the comprehension and production self-study materials, and also designed the communication-based classroom activities and wrote the teacher's guides. Lucille A. Barale and Roberta S. Barry wrote the tape scripts and the student text. By 1978 Thomas E. Madden and Susan C. Pola had joined the staff. Led by Ms. Barale, they worked as a team to produce the materials subsequent to Module 6.

All Chinese language material was prepared or selected by Chuan O. Chao, Ying-chih Chen, Hsiao-jung Chi, Eva Diao, Jan Hu, Tsung-mi Li, and Yunhui C. Yang, assisted for part of the time by Chieh-fang Ou Lee, Ying-ming Chen, and Joseph Yu Hsu Wang. Anna Affholder, Mei-li Chen, and Henry Khuo helped in the preparation of a preliminary corpus of dialogues.

Administrative assistance was provided at various times by Vincent Basciano, Lisa A. Bowden, Jill W. Ellis, Donna Fong, Renee T. C. Liang, Thomas E. Madden, Susan C. Pola, and Kathleen Strype.

The production of tape recordings was directed by Jose M. Ramirez of the Foreign Service Institute Recording Studio. The Chinese script was voiced by Ms. Chao, Ms. Chen, Mr. Chen, Ms. Diao, Ms. Hu, Mr. Khuo, Mr. Li, and Ms. Yang. The English script was read by Ms. Barale, Ms. Barry, Mr. Basciano, Ms. Ellis, Ms. Pola, and Ms. Strype.

The graphics were produced by John McClelland of the Foreign Service Institute Audio-Visual staff, under the general supervision of Joseph A. Sadote, Chief of Audio-Visual.

Standard Chinese: A Modular Approach was field-tested with the co-operation of Brown University; the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center; the Foreign Service Institute; the Language Learning Center; the United States Air Force Academy; the University of Illinois; and the University of Virginia.

Colonel Samuel L. Stapleton and Colonel Thomas G. Foster, Commandants of the Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, authorized the DLIFLC support necessary for preparation of this edition of the course materials. This support included coordination, graphic arts, editing, typing, proofreading, printing, and materials necessary to carry out these tasks.

James R. Frith

James R. Frith, Chairman
Chinese Core Curriculum Project Board

CONTENTS

Preface iii

MODULE 5: TRANSPORTATION

Objectives 1
Map of Běijīng 2
Map of Taipei 3
Target Lists 4

UNIT 1
Reference List 12
Vocabulary 14
Reference Notes 15
Using buses
"When"
"First," "last," "next," "previous"
Duō, "to be many," and shǎo, "to be few"
Vocabulary Booster (Modes of Transportation) 22
Drills 23

UNIT 2
Reference List 30
Vocabulary 31
Reference Notes 32
The marker a and its variant ya
The locational endings -shang and -li
More on the marker ba
The aspect marker ne
"Then": jiù, zài, cái
Drills 38

UNIT 3
Reference List 44
Vocabulary 46
Reference Notes 48
The prepositional verb bǎ
Adverbs expressing manner
Drills 54

UNIT 4
Reference List 59
Vocabulary 61
Reference Notes 62
Choice questions with háishi
More on topics and comments
Compound verbs of result
Drills 67

UNIT 5
Reference List 72
Vocabulary 74

Reference Notes 75
Distances
Approximate numbers
Bàn, "one half"
Drills 80

UNIT 6
Reference List 87
Vocabulary 89
Reference Notes 91
More on verb reduplication (two-syllable verbs)
Compound verbs of direction
More on new-situation le
Drills 96

UNIT 7
Reference List 101
Vocabulary 103
Reference Notes 105
More on compound verbs of result
"If"
Vocabulary Booster (Animals) 110
Drills 111

UNIT 8
Reference List 117
Vocabulary 119
Reference Notes 121
"Why" and "because"
Time NOT spent
"All," "not all," "all...not"
"Again": yòu, zài
Drills 129

MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

Objectives 135
Target Lists 136

UNIT 1
Reference List 144
Vocabulary 146
Reference Notes 147
Making an appointment
Gēn for "and" and gēn for "with"
Three words for "time"
The prepositional verb duì, "to," "towards," "facing"
Comparisons: "more than"
More on compound verbs of result
Drills 155

UNIT 2
Reference List 161
Vocabulary 163
Reference Notes 164
Making phone calls
The aspect marker zài for ongoing action
"Whatever," "whenever," "whoever," "wherever"
Verbs and general objects
Vocabulary Booster (Occupations) 171
Drills 173

UNIT 3
Reference List 178
Vocabulary 180
Reference Notes 181
Extending an invitation
"Not only...but also..."
Comparisons: "equal to," "alike"
"Anyone," "anything," "anyplace," "anytime"
Comparison: compound verbs of result and manner adverbs
"Furthermore"
Drills 188

UNIT 4
Reference List 194
Vocabulary 196
Reference Notes 197
Meeting people
More on completion le
The prepositional verb xiàng, "facing"
Duō and shǎo as adverbs
Vocabulary Booster (Opposites) 201
Drills 204

UNIT 5
Reference List 208
Vocabulary 210
Reference Notes 212
Taking and leaving messages
Changing an appointment
The prepositional verb bǎ
Gāng and gāngcái
More on compound verbs of result
Drills 220

UNIT 6
Reference List 225
Vocabulary 227
Reference Notes 229
Invitation to lunch
Comparisons: "less than"
"even more"
Comparison overview
Sentence patterns: "although" and "both...and..."
Drills 235

UNIT 7
Reference List 241
Vocabulary 243
Reference Notes 244
Arranging an introduction
Using word order to express "the" and "a"
Objects of reduplicated verbs
Three-part motion verbs
Verbs for "remember" and "forget"
Drills 253

UNIT 8
Reference List 258
Vocabulary 259
Reference Notes 261
Declining invitations
The prepositional verb tì, "in place of"
More on compound verbs of result
Comparison: néng, kéyi, huì
Drills 266

MODULE 6: ARRANGING A MEETING

The Meeting Module (MTG) will provide you with the skills needed to arrange meetings or social gatherings, to greet people, to make introductions, and to accept or decline invitations in Chinese.

Before starting this module, you must take and pass the TRN Criterion Test.

The MTG Criterion Test will focus largely on this module, but material from ORN, BIO, MON, DIR, TRN, and associated resource modules is also included.

OBJECTIVES

Upon successful completion of this module, the student should be able to

1. Give the English equivalent for any Chinese sentence in the MTG Target Lists.
2. Say any Chinese sentence in the MTG Target Lists when cued with its English equivalent.
3. Make and respond to introductions with appropriate polite questions and answers.
4. Make phone calls and leave messages.
5. Arrange a meeting (time and place) with someone by talking with him or his secretary either in person or by phone.
6. Request that the time of a meeting be changed.
7. Invite a person to lunch, deciding on the time and the restaurant.
8. Arrange a social gathering for a specific time of day, inviting guests to his home and encouraging them to accept the invitation.
9. Greet guests upon their arrival at his home.
10. Accept/decline a social/business invitation with the appropriate degree of politeness.

UNIT 1 TARGET LIST

1.	Wèi, nǐ shi Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?	Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
	Shì. Nín shi něiwèi?	Yes. Who is this, please?
	Wǒ shi Wēilián Mǎdīng.	I'm William Martin.
	Òu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn.	Oh, Mr. Martin-- I haven't seen you for a long time.
2.	Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan.	I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.
3.	Nín yǒu gōngfu meiyou?	Do you have any free time?
4.	Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?	What time would suit you?
5.	Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr. Yīnwei wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái.	Three would be more convenient than two. Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not be able to get back by two.
	Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài lóuxiàde huìkèshì děng nín.	Well then, I'll wait for you in the reception room downstairs at three o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	huídelái	to be able to get back in time
7.	kòng(r)	free time, spare time
8.	lóushàng	upstairs
9.	shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
10.	yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time

UNIT 2 TARGET LIST

1. Wèi, Měidàsī.	Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.
Wǒ shi Jiānádà Dàshiguǎnde Qiáozhǐ Dáfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Kēzhǎng jiǎng-yijiǎng.	I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng.
2. Wáng Kēzhǎng xiànzài zài kāi huì. Děng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gàosong tā gěi ni huí diànhuà.	Section Chief Wáng is at a meeting now. When she is finished with the meeting, I will tell her to return your call.
3. Hǎo, xièxie ni.	Fine. Thank you.
Bú xiè.	Don't mention it.
4. Nǐ dǎ diànhuà láide shíhou wǒ méi shíjiān gēn ni shuō huà.	When you called here, I didn't have time to speak with you.
Méi guānxi.	It doesn't matter.
5. Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan.	The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.
Nǐ míngtiān néng bu néng dào wǒ zhèr lái?	Can you come over here tomorrow?
Kéyi. Míngtiān shénme shíhou dōu kéyi.	Yes. Any time tomorrow would be fine.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6. guānxi	relation, relationship, connection
7. jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk; a speech
8. lǐngshiguǎn	consulate
9. shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair
10. sīzhǎng	department chief
11. yǒu guānxi	to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter

UNIT 3 TARGET LIST

1.	Wǒ xiǎng xiàge Xīngqīliù qǐng nín dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.	I would like to invite you to come to our house for a simple meal on Saturday of next week.
	Nín hébì zhème kèqi?	Why is it necessary to be so polite?
2.	Wǒ yǒu yige Měiguo péngyou zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo shū. Hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshao jièshao.	I have an American friend who teaches at Taiwan University. I would very much like to introduce the two of you.
	Nà tài hǎo le!	That's wonderful!
3.	Wǒ hěn xīwang gēn ni péngyou tántan.	I wish very much to talk with your friend.
	Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù xíng.	However, I'm afraid that my English isn't good enough.
	Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shíhou yě tīngbudǒng.	Not only don't I speak well, (but) sometimes I can't understand what I hear either.
4.	Nǐ shuōde gēn Měiguo rén yíyàng hǎo.	You speak as well as an American.
5.	Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén; hěn suíbiàn.	I haven't invited anyone special; it's very informal.
	Nà jiù xiān xiè le.	Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	bù tóng	to be different
7.	chá	tea
8.	chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
9.	dànshi	but
10.	érqiě	furthermore, moreover
11.	fàn	(cooked) rice
12.	hē	to drink
13.	jiāo shū	to teach

UNIT 4 TARGET LIST

1.	Hé Jiàoshòu, huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng jìn.	Professor Hollins, welcome. Please come in.
	Zhè shi yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi.	Here is a small token of appreciation.
2.	Wǒ zhīdao nín xǐhuan shānshuǐ huà.	I know you like landscape painting.
	Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng.	I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
3.	Zhèiwèi shi Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo shū.	This is Professor Hollins, who teaches at Taiwan University.
	Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng.	Glad to meet you.
4.	Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dìfang yào xiàng nín qǐngjiào.	There is still much I'm not familiar with that I need to ask your advice about.
5.	Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō jiànmiàn.	I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	fāngfǎ	method, way, means
7.	fázi	method, way
8.	huàr	painting (Běijīng pronunciation)
9.	qǐng zuò	please sit down
10.	shèhuìxué	sociology
11.	túshūguǎn	library
12.	zuò	to sit

UNIT 5 TARGET LIST

1.	Wài.	Hello.
	Wèi, shi Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.	Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.
	Nín shi nǎr a?	Who is this?
	Wǒ shi Fǎguo Shāngwù Jīngjiguān.	I am the French Commercial/Economics Officer.
2.	Lín Sīzhǎng zhèihuǐr bú zài. Nín yào liú ge huàr ma?	Department Chief Lín is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
3.	Wǒ bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr xiěxiàlái.	I'll write down your phone number.
4.	Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài.	I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.
5.	Wǒ nèitiān gēn nín yuēhǎole jīntiān dào nín bàngōngshì qu tántan.	The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office today for a talk.
	Yīnwei wǒ yǒu yíjiàn yàojǐnde shì, suóyi bù néng jīntiān qù.	Because I have an urgent business matter, I can't go today.
	Gǎi dào míngtiān xíng bu xíng?	Would it be all right to change it [the appointment] to tomorrow?

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	háishi	still
7.	wàiguo	foreign, abroad
8.	wàiguo rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
9.	wūzi (yìjiān)	room
10.	yāo	one (telephone pronunciation)

UNIT 6 TARGET LIST

1.	Wǒmen dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo bu hǎo?	Let's go to the East Gate Restaurant to eat lunch. Okay?
	Dōngménde cài méiyou Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo.	The food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
2.	Suírán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lǐ zhèli jìn.	Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.
	Hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fànguǎnzi lǐ wǒmen zhèli gèng jìn.	There is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.
3.	Tāmen nàlide cài fēicháng hǎo. Jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni dào nàli qù chī.	The food there is extremely good. Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.
	Nà bù hǎo yìsi!	I can't let you do that! (That would be too embarrassing!)
4.	Dàhuáde cài yòu hǎo yòu piányi.	The food at the Great China is both good and cheap.
	Yě yǒu hǎoxiē cài biéde dìfang chībuzháo.	They also have a good many dishes that you can't find (at) other places.
5.	Nǐ shuōde dìfang yídìng hǎo.	Any place you suggest is sure to be good.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
7.	kànfa	opinion, view
8.	wǎnfàn	supper, dinner
9.	xiǎngfa	idea, opinion
10.	yìxiē	some, several, a few
11.	zǎofàn	breakfast
12.	zuòfa	way of doing things, method, practice

UNIT 7 TARGET LIST

1.	Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	I have something I would like to ask you about.
	Tīngshuō nín nàbian xīn láile yíwèi Fāng Xiānsheng; tāde míngzi wǒ wàngji le.	I have heard that you recently had a Mr. Fāng join you. I have forgotten his given name.
2.	Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shi shàngge lǐbài pài dào wǒmen zhèli láide.	That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent over here last week.
	Zěnme? Nǐ rènshi ta ma?	Why? Do you know him?
3.	Wǒ shi Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède.	I graduated from the University of California.
4.	Nǐ néng bu néng mǎshàng dào wo bàngōngshì lái?	Can you come to my office right away?
	Méi wèntí. Chàbuduō bànge zhōngtóu jiù dào.	No problem. I'll be there in about half an hour.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

5.	jìde	to remember
6.	rènde	to recognize, to know (alternate word for rènshi)
7.	rènshi zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")
8.	wàng	to forget (alternate word for wàngji, especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something)
9.	wánquán	completely
10.	xiǎngqilai	to think of, to remember
11.	zuǒyòu	approximately

UNIT 8 TARGET LIST

1.	Wèi, zhèi shi Lǐbīnsī.	Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
	Wèi, wǒ shi Láidēng Dàshǐde mìshū.	Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary.
2.	Dàshǐ jiēzháo nǐmende qǐngtiě le.	The ambassador received your invitation.
	Hěn kěxī yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Báyuè jiǔhào bù néng lái.	Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9.
	Qǐng ni zhuǎngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng.	Please inform Minister Qiáo.
	Hěn bàoqiàn.	I'm very sorry.
3.	Hěn yíhàn, tā bù néng lái.	We very much regret that he cannot come.
	Wǒ tì ni zhuǎngào yíxià.	I will pass on the message for you.
4.	Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jīhui jùyijù ba.	I hope that later we will find another opportunity to get together.
5.	Zhēn bù qiǎo, méi bànfa qù.	I really couldn't make that; I have no way of going.
6.	Wǒmen yǒu jige tóngxué jìhua dào Chángchéng qù wánr.	A few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall for an outing.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7.	dàjiā	everybody, everyone
8.	jiēdào	to receive (alternate form of jiēzháo)
9.	tóngshì	fellow worker, colleague
10.	yīnggāi	should, ought to, must

UNIT 1

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	B:	Wéi.	Hello.
	A:	Wài, nǐ shi Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?	Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
	B:	Shì. Nín shi nǎiwèi?	Yes. Who is this, please?
	A:	Wǒ shi Wēilián Mǎdīng.	I'm William Martin.
	*B:	Òu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Nǐ hǎo a?	Oh, Mr. Martin--I haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you?
	A:	Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a?	Fine. How are you?
2.	A:	Wǒ yǒu diǎnr shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan.	I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.
3.	A:	Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu meiyou.	I don't know whether you have the time or not.
	B:	Yǒu gōngfu.	I have the time.
4.	A:	Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?	What time would suit you?
	B:	Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kéyi.	Either today or tomorrow would be fine.
5.	A:	Jīntiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng fāngbian ma?	Would two o'clock today be convenient?
	B:	Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr.	Three would be more convenient than two.
6.	B:	Yīnwei wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái.	Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not be able to get back by two.
	A:	Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo.	Three is fine also.

* The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

7.	B: Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài lóuxiàde huìkèshì děng nín.	Well then, I'll wait for you in the reception room downstairs at three o'clock.
	A: Hǎo, sāndiǎn jiàn.	Fine. I'll see you at three.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	huídelái	to be able to get back in time
9.	kòng(r)	free time, spare time
10.	lóushàng	upstairs
11.	shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
12.	yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time

VOCABULARY

bǐ	compared with, than
dāngmiàn	in person, face to face
duì	to, towards; with regard to, with respect to
gōngfu	free time, spare time
héshì	to be suitable, to be appropriate, to fit
huíbulái	to be unable to get back
huídelái	to be able to get back in time
huìkèshì (huìkèshǐ)	reception room
kēzhǎng	section chief
kòng(r)	free time, spare time
lóushàng	upstairs
lóuxià	downstairs
nàme	well, then, in that case
shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
tán	to chat, to talk about
wéi	hello (telephone greeting)
yěxǔ	perhaps, maybe
yìhuǐr	a moment
yǒu gōngfu	to have free time
yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

chūkǒu gōngsī	export company
huì kè	to receive guests
xiē	several, some
yǒu yòng	to be useful

REFERENCE NOTES

1.	B:	Wéi.	Hello.
	A:	Wài, nǐ shi Zhū Kēzhǎng ma?	Hello. Are you Section Chief Zhū?
	B:	Shì. Nín shi nǎiwèi?	Yes. Who is this, please?
	A:	Wǒ shi Wēilián Mǎdīng.	I'm William Martin.
	B:	Òu, Mǎdīng Xiānsheng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Nǐ hǎo a?	Oh, Mr. Martin--I haven't seen you for quite a while. How are you?
	A:	Hǎo. Nǐ hǎo a?	Fine. How are you?

Notes on No. 1

Wéi is a greeting used in telephone conversations for "hello." Some speakers pronounce this greeting as wài. Unlike most Chinese words, wèi has no fixed tone. The intonation varies according to the speaker's mood.

Kēzhǎng: Kē means "section," and zhǎng means "head of an organization." Here are some examples of how -zhǎng, "chief," "head," is used:

kē	section
kēzhǎng	section chief
chù	division
chùzhǎng	division chief
xuéxiào	school
xiàozhǎng	principal, headmaster

Nín shi nǎiwèi? Note the use of the polite terms nín and nǎiwèi. In the English translation, politeness is expressed by the use of the more indirect "Who is this" instead of "Who are you" and also by "please."

Hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn, "I haven't seen you for quite a while," is interchangeable with hǎo jiǔ méi jiàn.

2.	A:	Wǒ yǒu dianr shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan.	I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.

Notes on No. 2

Gēn: In No. 2 the word gēn is a prepositional verb translated as "with." The preposition gēn, "with," differs from the conjunction gēn, "and," in two important ways: a) where stress may be placed b) where the negative may be placed.

(a) When gēn is used as the conjunction "and," both items being joined are stressed and keep their tones. When gēn is used as the prepositional verb "with," a pronoun which follows is unstressed and loses its tone. Notice the contrasting tones on tā in the following sentences:

Wǒ gēn tǎ dōu lái le.	Both he and I came.
Wǒ gēn ta lái.	I'll come with him.

(b) To make negative a sentence containing the conjunction gēn, "and," the negative is placed with the main verb. In sentences containing the prepositional verb gēn, "with," the negative precedes the prepositional verb. (You have seen this pattern with other prepositional verbs, for example, zài [see BIO, Unit 2, notes on Nos. 8-11].) Notice the contrasting positions of the negatives in the examples below:

Wǒ gēn tā dōu méiyou qù.	Neither he nor I went.
Wǒ méiyou gēn ta qù.	I didn't go with him.

Dāngmiàn means "face-to-face." Literally, dāng means "in the presence of," and miàn means "face."

3.	A: Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu meiyou.	I don't know whether you have the time or not.
	B: Yǒu gōngfu.	I have the time.

Note on No. 3

Gōngfu, "time," "free time," "leisure time," refers to a period of time during which a person is free, in the sense that his work may be interrupted.

Now you know three words for "time": shíhou, shíjiān, gōngfu Shíhou may be used for either a point in time or an amount of time.

Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu?	When are you leaving?
Zuò huǒchē yào zǒu duōshao shíhou?	How long does it take to go by train?

Shíjiān refers to any amount of time, including the time when a person is free.

Cóng zhèr dào fēijīchǎng yào duōshao shíjiān?	How long does it take from here to the airport?
Jīntiān méiyou shíjiān qù.	There isn't time to go today.

Gōngfu, however, is used only for amounts of time which a person has available for his own use.

Nǐ yǒu méiyou gōngfu gēn wo tántan?	Are you free to talk with me?

4. A: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? What time would suit you?
   B: Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kéyi. Either today or tomorrow would be fine.

Notes on No. 4

Duì, "to," "towards," "with regard to," "with respect to," is a prepositional verb which originally meant "facing." In modern Chinese, its object introduces either the target of the action or the thing concerned. Contrast this with gěi, "for": the object introduced by gěi receives the benefit of the action. These generalizations may help you sort out some of the differences between duì and gěi. You might find it helpful to memorize some examples, as well.

duì INTRODUCING THE TARGET OF THE ACTION ("to")

Nǐde huà shi duì shéi shuōde?	To whom were you speaking?
Tā duì wo hěn kèqi.	He is very polite to me.
Nǐ duì wo tài hǎo.	You are too good to me.

duì INTRODUCING THE THING CONCERNED ("with regard to," "with respect to")

Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì?	What time suits you?
Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbian?	What time is convenient for you?

Notice that the English is "for you" in the last example, but in Chinese you must say "What time is convenient with regard to you?"

gěi INTRODUCING THE BENEFICIARY

Wǒ gěi ta xiěle xìn le.	I wrote him a letter.
Zhè shi yìzhāng shíkuàide, qǐng ni gěi wo huànhuan.	Here's a ten-dollar bill. Please change it for me.
Qǐng ni gěi wo xiě nǐde dìzhǐ.	Would you write down your address for me, please?

Héshì is an adjectival verb meaning "to fit," "to suit," "to be suitable/appropriate." When trying on clothes in a store, you might say Zhèige bù héshì, "This doesn't fit." In another situation, héshì could be translated very freely as "best": Nǎitiān duì nín héshì? "What day would be best for you?"

5. A:	Jīntiān xiàwǔ liǎngdiǎn zhōng fāngbian ma?	Would two o'clock today be convenient?
B:	Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr.	Three would be more convenient than two.

Note on No. 5

Sāndiǎn bǐ liǎngdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎnr: Bǐ is a prepositional verb used to make comparisons between two things which are different.* In translating, you may find it helpful to think of bǐ as the English "compared with" or "than."** Notice that the bǐ phrase precedes the adjectival verb or another predicate in a sentence.

Sāndiǎn	bǐ	liǎngdiǎn	fāngbian yìdiǎnr.
(3 o'clock	than compared with	2 o'clock	more convenient)

"Three is more convenient than two."

Tā	bǐ	wo	yǒu	gōngfu.
(he	than compared with	I	have	free time)

"He has more free time than I do."

The two elements being compared may be nouns, pronouns, verb phrases, or even full sentences. Actually, all elements joined by bǐ act as nouns, as seen in the English translations of the examples below.

Zuò fēijī	bǐ	zuò huǒchē	kuài.
(ride plane	than compared with	ride train	fast)

"Going by plane is faster than going by train."

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*A different pattern is used to say that two things are the same. (See MTG, Unit 3, notes on Nos. 4-5.)

**To say "A is not as . . . as B," you use a different construction, which you will learn in MTG, Unit 6, notes on No. 2.

Nǐ lái	bǐ	wǒ qù	fāngbian.
(you come	than compared with	I go	convenient)

"It's more convenient for you to come than for me to go."

6. B: Yīnwei wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái. Since I'm going out in a little while, I might not (be able to) get back by two.

A: Sāndiǎn zhōng yě hǎo. Three is fine also.

Notes on No. 6

Yìhuǐr, "a little while": When r is added to a syllable ending in i, the pronunciation changes to /er/. Yìhuǐr is actually pronounced yìhuěr.

Sentence placement of time phrases: Wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu is translated as "I'm going out IN a little while." Contrast this with wǒ chūqu yìhuǐr, "I'm going out FOR a little while." Let's review the placement of different kinds of time expressions in a Chinese sentence.

If you want to say when something happens ("yesterday") or in how long something happens ("in two years"), you are using time phrases which in Chinese are considered to be POINTS IN TIME. Not only is a time phrase such as "two o'clock" a point in time, but a phrase such as "five days" can also be a point in time if the focus is on the end of this period of time. In English, this focus is expressed by "in five days," "by the end of five days," or "at the end of five days." In Chinese, you do not need to use words such as "in," "at," or "by" because the position of the time phrase in the sentence indicates the meaning. Time phrases which are considered points in time are placed BEFORE THE VERB.

WHEN (a point in time)

Wǒ zuótiān kànjian ta le.	I saw him yesterday.
Wǒ cóngqián láiguo zhèli.	I have been here before.
Wǒ liǎngdiǎn zhōng huílai.	I'll be back at two o'clock.
Wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng huíbulái.	I can't make it back by one o'clock.

AT THE END OF/BY THE END OF (a period of time which is treated as a point in time because the focus is on the end point)

Wǒ sāntiān jiu zuòwán le.	I finished doing it in (by the end of) three days.
Wǒ wǔfēn zhōng jiu zǒu.	I'm leaving in (at the end of) five minutes.

Nǐ jǐtiān huílai?	In (at the end of) how many days will you come back?
Nǐ duōjiǔ kéyi xiěwán?	How long will it be before you can finish writing it? (by the end of how long)

On the other hand, phrases which express CONTINUATION OF TIME have a different place in sentences. To express an amount of time which passes, put the time expression AFTER THE VERB.

DURATION (the length of time something continues)

Wǒ xiǎng gēn tā tán yìhuǐr.	I would like to talk with him for awhile.
Tā zài Xiānggǎng zhùle yíge xīngqī.	She stayed in Hong Kong for one week.

TIME SINCE (the length of time which has passed since something happened)

Tā sǐle sānnián le.	He died three years ago.
Wǒ zuòwánle yíge zhōngtóu le.	It has been an hour since I finished.

Because yìhuǐr follows the verb in wǒ chūqu yìhuǐr, it indicates the length of time which will pass after I go out (chūqu). Yìhuǐr precedes the verb in wǒ yìhuǐr chūqu, indicating when I will go out ("in a little while").

Yěxǔ literally means "perhaps." The word is often used where "may" or "might" would be appropriate in English.

Yěxǔ liǎngdiǎn huíbulái, "I might not (be able to) get back by two": Notice that this expression liǎngdiǎn, in time-when position, before the verb, means "by" a certain time. Other time phrases in this position may also mean "by" a certain time.

Huíbulái is another form of huílái, "to come back." Compound verbs of result may be split by the negative bu or the syllable de. Huílái may become either huídelái, "can come back," or huíbulái, "can't come back." These two forms are called the potential forms of the verb; that is, the meaning "can/be able to" or "cannot/unable to" becomes part of the meaning of the compound. The following are examples of compound verbs of result and their potential forms.

huílai	to come back
huídelái	able to come back
huíbulái	not able to come back
kànjian	to see
kàndejiàn	able to see
kànbujiàn	not able to see
láidejí	able to make it on time
láibují*	not able to make it on time

*The verb láidejí/láibují does not occur without the inserted -de- or -bu-.

zuòwán	to finish doing
zuòdewán	able to finished doing, able to be completed
zuòbuwán	not able to finish doing, not able to be completed

Compound verbs of direction may also occur in the potential form:

náibushànglái	can't carry up [to where you are] (i.e., because something is too heavy or bulky)
kāideshàngqu	can drive up [away from you] (i.e., it is not too steep)
kāidechūlái	can drive out (i.e., the parking place is not too tight)
náibuxiàlái	can't get [it] down (i.e., because it is too high, bolted on, etc.)
zǒudexiàqu	can walk down (i.e., because it is not too far or too steep)

Notice that the last syllables of these compound verbs (except for toneless qu) have full tones when they occur with -de- and -bu-.

7. B:	Nàme, wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng zài lóuxiàde huìkèshì děng nín.	Well then, I'll wait for you in the reception room downstairs at three o'clock.
A:	Hǎo, sāndiǎn jiàn.	Fine. I'll see you at three.

Notes on No. 7

Word order: The first sentence of exchange 7 illustrates the rule TIME--PLACE--ACTION.

Huìkèshì is also pronounced huìkèshǐ.

8.	huídelái	to be able to get back in time
9.	kòng(r)	free time, spare time
10.	lóushàng	upstairs
11.	shāngliang	to discuss, to talk over
12.	yǒu kòng(r)	to have free time

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Here are some sentences illustrating the use of these vocabulary items:

Nǐ sāndiǎn zhōng huídelái huíbulái?	Can you make it back by three o'clock?
Lóushàng hái yǒu rén?	Are there still people upstairs?
Wǒ xiǎng hé nǐ shāngliang yíjiàn shì.	I would like to talk over a matter with you.
Nǐ jīntiān xiàwǔ yǒu kòngr ma?	Do you have time this afternoon?

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn nín dāngmiàn tántan.
   (cue) Zhāng Kēzhǎng
   (I have something I would like to talk with you about in person.)
   You: Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.
   (I have something I would like to talk with Section Chief Zhāng about in person.)

2. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.
   tā
   Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tántan.

3. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn tā dāngmiàn tántan.
   Wèi Wǔguān
   Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wèi Wǔguān tántan.

4. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wèi Wǔguān dāngmiàn tántan.
   Wáng Shàoxiào
   Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Shàoxiào dāngmiàn tántan.

5. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Shàoxiào dāngmiàn tántan.
   Lín Xiānsheng
   Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Lín Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan.

6. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Lín Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan.
   Liú Kēzhǎng
   Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Liú Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.

7. Wǒ yǒu diǎn shì xiǎng gēn Liú Kēzhǎng dāngmiàn tántan.

B. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nín míngtiān lái ma?
   (Are you coming tomorrow?)
   You: Bù zhīdào nín míngtiān lái bu lái.
   (I don't know whether you are coming tomorrow or not.)

   OR Tā zǒu le ma?
   (Has he gone?)
   Bù zhīdào tā zǒu le meiyou.
   (I don't know whether he has gone or not.)

2.	Nín yǒu gōngfu ma?	Bù zhīdào nín yǒu gōngfu meiyou.
3.	Tā zuótiān qù le ma?	Bù zhīdào tā zuótiān qù le meiyou.
4.	Tā yǒu qián ma?	Bù zhīdào tā yǒu qián meiyou.
5.	Tā hái yào ma?	Bù zhīdào tā hái yào bu yào.
6.	Tā mǎi le ma?	Bù zhīdào tā mǎi le meiyou.

C. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? (cue) sāndiǎn (What time would suit you?)	You: Sāndiǎn duì nín héshì ma? (Would three o'clock suit you?)
2.	Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì? Xīngqīèr	Xīngqīèr duì nín héshì ma?
3.	Zài jǐlóu duì nín héshì? wǔlóu	Zài wǔlóu duì nín héshì ma?
4.	Nǎitiān duì nín héshì? míngtiān	Míngtiān duì nín héshì ma?
5.	Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? zǎoshang	Zǎoshang duì nín héshì ma?
6.	Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? wǎnshang	Wǎnshang duì nín héshì ma?
7.	Jǐdiǎn duì nín héshì? shídiǎn	Shídiǎn duì nín héshì ma?

D. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? (cue) jīntiān (What time would suit you?)	You: Jīntiān, míngtiān dōu kéyi. (Either today or tomorrow would be fine.)
2.	Jǐdiǎn duì nín héshì? sāndiǎn	Sāndiǎn, sìdiǎn dōu kéyi.
3.	Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì? Xīngqīyī	Xīngqīyī, Xīngqīèr dōu kéyi.
4.	Jǐhào duì nín héshì? sìhào	Sìhào, wǔhào dōu kéyi.
5.	Shénme shíhou duì nín héshì? shàngwǔ	Shàngwǔ, xiàwǔ dōu kéyi.
6.	Nǎitiān duì nín héshì? míngtiān	Míngtiān, hòutiān dōu kéyi.
7.	Xīngqījǐ duì nín héshì? Xīngqīliù	Xīngqīliù, Xīngqītiān dōu kéyi.

E. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Shénme dìfang duì nín fāngbian? (cue) lóushàng (What place would be convenient for you?)	You: Lóushàng duì nín fāngbian, háishi lóuxià duì nín fāngbian? (Would upstairs or downstairs be more convenient for you?)
2.	Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbian? sāndiǎn	Sāndiǎn duì nín fāngbian, háishi sìdiǎn duì nín fāngbian?
3.	Jǐhào duì nín fāngbian? liùhào	Liùhào duì nín fāngbian, háishi qíhào duì nín fāngbian?
4.	Nǎitiān duì nín fāngbian? míngtiān	Míngtiān duì nín fāngbian, háishi hòutiān duì nín fāngbian?
5.	Shénme shíhou duì nín fāngbian? shàngwǔ	Shàngwǔ duì nín fāngbian, háishi xiàwǔ duì nín fāngbian?

6. Xīngqījǐ duì nín fāngbian?
   Xīngqīsān
   Xīngqīsān duì nín fāngbian, háishi Xīngqīsì duì nín fāngbian?

7. Jǐdiǎn duì nín fāngbian?
   jiǔdiǎn
   Jiǔdiǎn duì nín fāngbian, háishi shídiǎn duì nín fāngbian?

F. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Sāndiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎn.
   (cue) sìdiǎn
   (Three o'clock is a little more convenient.)
   You: Sāndiǎn bǐ sìdiǎn fāngbian yìdiǎn.
   (Three o'clock is a little more convenient than four o'clock.)

2. Sānhào fāngbian yìdiǎn.
   wǔhào
   Sānhào bǐ wǔhào fāngbian yìdiǎn.

3. Lóushàng fāngbian yìdiǎn.
   lóuxià
   Lóushàng bǐ lóuxià fāngbian yìdiǎn.

4. Tāde qián duō yìdiǎn. wǒde
   Tāde qián bǐ wǒde duō yìdiǎn.

5. Tā qù hǎo yìdiǎn. wǒ qù
   Tā qù bǐ wǒ qù hǎo yìdiǎn.

6. Tā dà yìdiǎn. wǒ
   Tā bǐ wǒ dà yìdiǎn.

7. Zhèige dà yìdiǎn. nèige
   Zhèige bǐ nèige dà yìdiǎn.

G. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shuōde kuài yìdiǎn.
   (He speaks a little fast.)
   You: Tā shuōde bǐ wǒ kuài yìdiǎn.
   (He speaks a little faster than I do.)

2. Tā láide zǎo yìdiǎn.
   Tā láide bǐ wǒ zǎo yìdiǎn.

3. Tā zǒude wǎn yìdiǎn.
   Tā zǒude bǐ wǒ wǎn yìdiǎn.

4. Tā zuòde hǎo yìdiǎn.
   Tā zuòde bǐ wǒ hǎo yìdiǎn.

5. Tā mǎide shǎo yìdiǎn.
   Tā mǎide bǐ wǒ shǎo yìdiǎn.

6. Tā màide duō yìdiǎn. — Tā màide bǐ wǒ duō yìdiǎn.

7. Tā xuéde màn yìdiǎn. — Tā xuéde bǐ wǒ màn yìdiǎn.

H. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ shénme shíhou chūqu? (What time are you going out?)
   OR Nǐ chūqu duó jiǔ? (For how long are you going out?)
   You: Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù chūqu. (I'm going out in just a little while.)
   Wǒ jiù chūqu yìhuǐr. (I'm just going out for a little while.)

2. Nǐ shénme shíhou chūlai? — Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù chūlai.

3. Nǐ qù duó jiǔ? — Wǒ jiù qù yìhuǐr.

4. Tā shénme shíhou lái? — Tā yìhuǐr jiù lái.

5. Tā kàn duó jiǔ? — Tā jiù kàn yìhuǐr.

6. Nǐ shénme shíhou zǒu? — Wǒ yìhuǐr jiù zǒu.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Zhāng Xiānsheng míngtiān huídelái huíbulái? (Will Mr. Zhāng be able to come back tomorrow?)
   You: Zhāng Xiānsheng hòutiān cái huílai. (Mr. Zhāng won't be able to come back until day after tomorrow.)

2. Wáng Nǚshì Xíngqīsì huídelái huíbulái? — Wáng Nǚshì Xíngqīwǔ cái huílai.

3. Lǐ Tóngzhì shíyīdiǎn huídelái huíbulái? — Lǐ Tóngzhì shíèrdiǎn cái huílai.

4. Lín Kēzhǎng èrshihào huídelái huíbulái? — Lín Kēzhǎng èrshiyīhào cái huílai.

5. Wèi Shàoxiào zhèige yuè huídelái huíbulái? — Wèi Shàoxiào xiàge yuè cái huílai.

6. Yáng Xiānsheng zǎoshang huídelái huíbulái?
   Yáng Xiānsheng wǎnshang cái huílai.

7. Zhào Tóngzhì jīntiān huídelái huíbulái?
   Zhào Tóngzhì míngtiān cái huílai.

J. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng nín.
   (cue) in a moment
   (In that case, I'll wait for you here.)
   You: Nàme, wǒ yìhuǐr zài zhèr děng nín.
   (In that case, in a moment I'll wait for you here.)

2. Nàme, wǒ zài lóuxià děng ta.
   for a moment
   Nàme, wǒ zài lóuxià děng ta yìhuǐr.

3. Nàme, wǒ zài lóushàng děng ta.
   at one o'clock
   Nàme, wǒ yìdiǎn zhōng zài lóushàng děng ta.

4. Nàme, wǒ zài tā nàr děng nín.
   for ten minutes
   Nàme, wǒ zài tā nàr děng nín shífēn zhōng.

5. Nàme, wǒ zài tā jiā děng nín.
   in a moment
   Nàme, wǒ yìhuǐr zài tā jiā děng nín.

6. Nàme, wǒ zài xiǎomàibù děng nín.
   for five minutes
   Nàme, wǒ zài xiǎomàibù děng nín wǔfēn zhōng.

7. Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta.
   for a moment
   Nàme, wǒ zài zhèr děng ta yìhuǐr.

UNIT 2

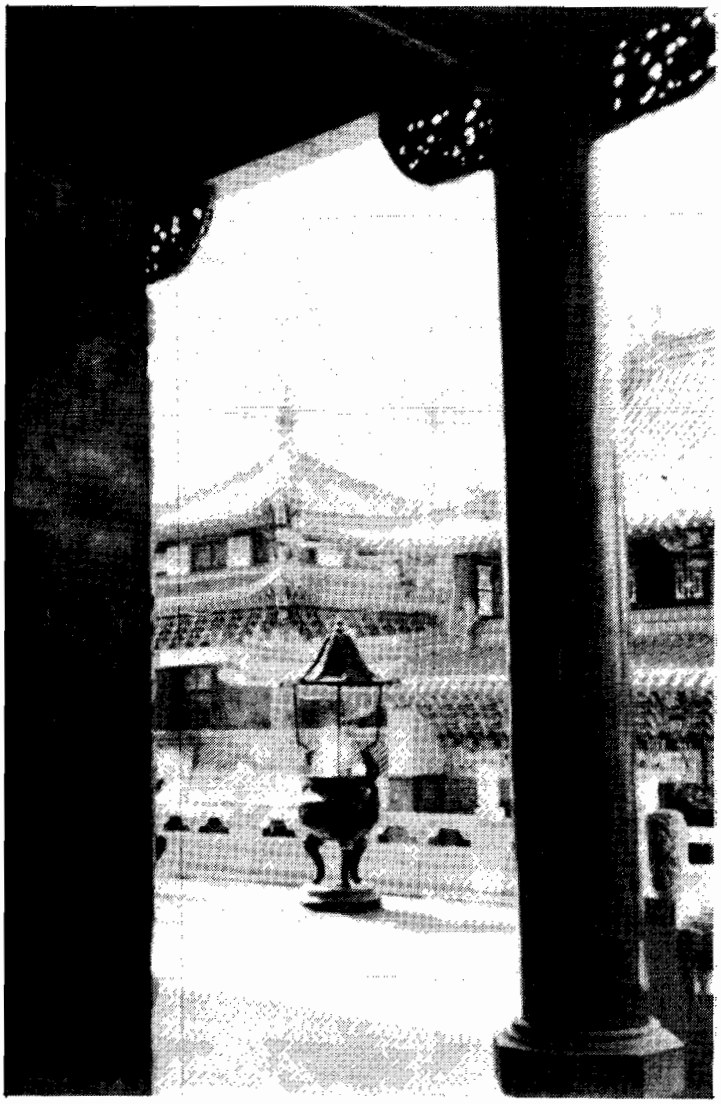
REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	C:	Wèi, Měidàsī.	Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.
	A:	Wǒ shi Jiānádà Dàshiguǎnde Qiáozhǐ Dáfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Kēzhǎng jiǎngyijiang.	I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng.
2.	C:	Òu, tā xiànzài zài kāi huì.	Oh, she is at a meeting now.
	C:	Děng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gàosong tā gěi ni huí diànhuà.	When she is finished with the meeting, I will tell her to return your call.
3.	A:	Hǎo, xièxie ni.	Fine. Thank you.
	C:	Bú xiè.	Don't mention it.
4.	B:	Duìbuqǐ, jīntiān zǎoshang nǐ dǎ diànhuà laide shíhou wǒ zài kāi huì, méi shíjiān gēn ni shuō huà.	I'm sorry. When you called here this morning, I was in a meeting and didn't have time to speak with you.
	A:	Méi guānxi. Wǒ zhīdao nǐ hěn máng.	It doesn't matter. I know you are very busy.
5.	A:	Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan.	The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.
	B:	Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou a?	All right. When?
6.	A:	Míngtiān duì ni héshì ma?	Would tomorrow be all right for you?
	B:	Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénme shíhou dōu kéyi.	Any time tomorrow afternoon would be fine.
7.	A:	Zài nǎr jiàn ne?	Where shall we meet?
	B:	Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qǐng ni dào wǒ zhèr lái, xíng bu xíng?	Please come over here at two o'clock. All right?
	A:	Hǎo. Míngtiān liǎngdiǎn zhōng jiàn.	Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	guānxi	relation, relationship, connection
9.	jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk; a speech
10.	lǐngshiguǎn	consulate
11.	shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair
12.	sīzhǎng	department chief
13.	yǒu guānxi	to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter



VOCABULARY

bú xiè	don't mention it
dàshiguǎn	embassy
diànhuà	telephone, phone call
guānxi	relation, relationship, connection
-jiàn	(counter for matters, business, affairs)
jiǎng	to discuss (something), to talk about (something)
jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk; a speech
kāi huì	to attend a meeting
kāiwán huì	to finish a meeting
lǐngshiguǎn	consulate
Měidàsī	Department of American and Oceanic Affairs
méi guānxi	it doesn't matter
mùdi	reason, objective, purpose
shì (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair
shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair
shuō huà	to speak
sīzhǎng	department chief
yǒu guānxi	to relate, to have a bearing on, to matter
zài	in the midst of (marker of ongoing action)

(introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes)

chī	to eat
dàxuéshēng	college student
diànhuà hàomǎ	telephone number
dù jià	to spend one's vacation
hòulái	later
láodòng	to do manual labor
Qíngbàosī	Intelligence Bureau (part of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PRC)
shēnghuó	life
tóngyì	to agree

REFERENCE NOTES

1. C:	Wèi, Měidàsī.	Hello. Department of American and Oceanic Affairs.
A:	Wǒ shi Jiānádà Dàshǐguǎnde Qiáozhǐ Dáfēi. Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn Wáng Kēzhǎng jiǎngyijiǎng.	I am George Duffy of the Canadian Embassy. I have something I would like to discuss with Section Chief Wáng.

Notes on No. 1

Měidàsī: In Chinese, abbreviations are made up of one syllable from each word in a term. In Měidàsī, měi stands for Měizhōu, "American continent." Dà stands for Dàyángzhōu, "Oceania" (the islands of the South Central Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand). The ending sī means "department." It is used only within organizations on the national level.

Dàshiguǎn: The word guǎn means "building" or "establishment," as in fànguǎn, an establishment where food is sold. The examples below illustrate the use of guǎn.

dàshǐ	ambassador
dàshiguǎn	embassy
lǐngshì	consul
lǐngshiguǎn	consulate
zhǎnlǎn	exhibit
zhǎnlǎnguǎn	exhibition hall

Notice that the shǐ in dàshiguǎn and the shì in lǐngshiguǎn lose their tones.

Yíjiàn shì: The counter -jiàn in this expression is also the counter for luggage. Yíjiàn shì literally means "a piece of business."

Jiǎng and jiǎng huà: The English word "speak," meaning the activity in general, must be translated into Chinese with a verb and its GENERAL OBJECT: jiǎng huà In other uses, the verb "to speak," jiǎng, may be followed by a specific object or a phrase showing duration, or it may be changed into a multisyllabic verb, such as jiǎngyijiǎng. Other verbs which are used the same way are shuō huà, xiě zì, and niàn shū.

Tā zài jiǎng Zhōngguode shìqing.	He is talking about Chinese affairs.
Tā yǐjīng jiǎngle bù shǎo.	He has already said a lot.
Tāde jiǎng huà hěn yǒu yìsi.	His talk was very interesting.

Jiǎng is not used to say that someone said something. Instead, shuō is used.

Tā shuō tā bù néng lái.	He said he could not come.

2. C:	Òu, tā xiànzài zài kāi huì.	Oh, she is at a meeting now.
C:	Děng tā kāiwán huì wǒ gàosong tā gěi ni huí diànhuà.	When she is finished with the meeting, I will tell her to return your call.

Notes on No. 2

Zài is the aspect marker for ongoing actions. It indicates that the action is in progress. The corresponding verb in the English translation usually ends in -ing. Zài is used only with verbs which express actual dynamic action. State and process verbs may not be used with zài. Many action verbs may be used with zài, but some do not have enough "action" to be used (e.g., "sitting").

Tā láide shíhou, nǐ zài niàn shū.	When he came, you were studying.
Tāmen zài kàn diànyǐng.	They are watching a movie.
Tāmen zài hē kāfēi.	They are drinking coffee.
Tāmen zài shàng kè.	They are having class.

Zài is placed in front of the verb, unlike other aspect markers, such as le, guo, and de.

To make ongoing-action sentences negative, use bù. To form a question with zài, use shì bu shi zài, zài...ma, or zài bu zai.

Xuésheng zài shàng kè ma?	Are the students having class?
Tāmen bú zài shàng kè, yǐjīng zǒu le.	They are not having class. They have already left.
Tā láide shíhou, nǐ shì bu shi zài niàn shū?	Weren't you studying when he came over?
Bù, bú zài niàn shū, yǐjīng wánr qu le.	No, I wasn't studying. I had already gone out to play.
Tā zài bu zai kàn diànshì?	Is he watching television?

The aspect marker zài and the aspect marker ne often occur in the same sentence, indicating absence of change.

Tā zài kàn bào ne.	She is reading the paper.

Sometimes ne is used without zài.

Tā kàn bào ne.	She is reading the paper.

Děng, literally "to wait": In the second sentence of No. 2, the verb děng is used at the beginning of a phrase to mean "when." Děng may be used with de shíhou, "when," in the same phrase. Often, the second part of a sentence beginning with děng will contain an adverb meaning "then"--jiù, zài, or cái.

Děng nǐ kànwán bàozhǐ, wǒmen chūqu mǎi cài.	When you have finished the paper, we will go out to buy groceries.
Xué Yīngwén nán bu nán? Děng nǐ xuéde shíhou jiù zhīdao le.	Is it hard to learn English? When you study it, then you'll know.
Nǐ bú shi yǒu yíjiàn shì yào gàosong wǒ ma? Děng chīwán fàn zài shuō.	Don't you have something you want to tell me? Wait until we finish eating; then we'll talk about it.

The translation of děng as "wait until," in the last example above, might suggest that the word is used only in future contexts. But děng is also used in past contexts:

Zuótiān tā méiyou hé ni yìqǐ qù kàn diànyǐng ma? Méiyou. Děng tā huílaide shíhou dōu shíyīdiǎn le.	Didn't he go out with you to a movie last night? No. It was already eleven o'clock when he got home.
Zuótiān tā bādiǎn zhōng cái huí jiā. Děng tā huí jiā wǒmen cái zuò fàn, nǐ xiǎng jǐdiǎn cái chī fàn!	Yesterday he didn't get home until eight o'clock. We didn't fix dinner until he got home; so imagine what time it was when we ate!

Kāi huì, "to meet," "to hold a meeting," is an example of a verb and its general object.

Kāiwán, "finish holding [the meeting]": Wán is the verb "to finish." It is used as an ending in a compound verb of result in No. 2.* Wán expresses the idea of "over," "up," as in "Class is over," "All the paper has been used up."

But be careful: wán is not used as a main verb when an object follows the verb. Instead of saying "finish this," using wán by itself, you would say bǎ zhèige chīwán, "finish eating this"; bǎ zhèige zuòwán, "finish doing this"; or bǎ zhèige kànwán, "finish reading this."

Wán may sometimes be used as a main verb when there is no object, as in Diànyǐng wán le, "The movie is finished." But far more often wán occurs as an ending which indicates result.

Diànhuà (literally, "electric speech") may mean either "telephone" or "telephone call."

Huí diànhuà, "to return a phone call," "to call back": You have learned the verb huí, "to return," as in Nǐ shénme shíhou huíqu? "When are you going back?" In No. 2, huí takes a direct object, diànhuà. Compare huí diànhuà with dǎ diànhuà, "to make a phone call," which is found in exchange 4.

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*You have already seen wán in Piào dōu màiwán le.

Gěi ni huí diànhuà, "call you back": You have learned the prepositional verb gěi, meaning "for [the benefit of]." In gěi ni huí diànhuà, gěi is translated as "to." Because there are two meanings for gěi, occasionally a sentence may be ambiguous. For example, Wǒ gěi ta jìqule liǎngbāo cháyè means either "I sent two packages of tea to him" or "I mailed out two packages of tea for him."

Duì is also translated as "to." Duì introduces the target; gěi introduces the receiver. In other words, duì expresses the intended direction but does not necessarily imply that the target is reached. Gěi usually implies receiving, as you might expect, since it means "give" as a full verb.

You use gěi to indicate the receiver when you say

gěi ta dǎ diànhuà	telephone her
gěi ta xiě yìfēng xìn	write her a letter
gěi ta mǎile yige fángzi	bought her a house

But, to indicate the target, you say

duì ta hǎo	be nice to her
duì ta kèqi	be polite to him
duì ta shēngqì	get angry at her

Notice that duì is used especially to indicate the target of feelings and attitudes, while gěi is used with actions such as calling, mailing, and sending.

3.	A:	Hǎo, xièxie ni.	Fine. Thank you.
	C:	Bú xiè.	Don't mention it.

Note on No. 3

Bú xiè is an idiom meaning something like "don't thank [me]." (Literally, "Don't thank me" would be Bié xiè wǒ.)

4. B:	Duìbuqǐ, jīntiān zǎoshang nǐ dǎ diànhuà láide shíhou wǒ zài kāi huì, méi shíjiān gēn ni shuō huà.	I'm sorry. When you called here this morning, I was in a meeting and didn't have time to speak with you.
A:	Méi guānxi. Wǒ zhīdao nǐ hěn máng.	It doesn't matter. I know you are very busy.

Notes on No. 4

Dǎ diànhuà means "to make a phone call." (Literally, dǎ means "to hit.")

Wǒ zuótiān wǎnshang gěi Mǎ Tàitai dǎle yige diànhuà.	I called Mrs. Mǎ last night.
Wǒ dǎ liǎngge diànhuà jiù lái.	I'll be right there after I make a couple of phone calls.

Shuō huà, "to speak," is a verb with a general object--literally, "speak words." Verb + general object is often translated into English by a verb alone: niàn shū, "to study"; kāi chē, "to drive."

Méi guānxi: Other translations for this very useful expression are "that's okay," "don't worry about it," "it doesn't make any difference." Literally, méi guānxi would be translated as "there isn't any connection."

5. A:	Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan.	The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.
B:	Hǎo a. Shénme shíhou a?	All right. When?

Note on No. 5

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi...: In English, the word "reason," or "purpose," begins the phrase, with the modifying clause following. In Chinese, everything modifying "the purpose" precedes mùdi.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuà -de mùdi shi . . . .

(The reason why I called you is . . . .)

Mùdi, "purpose," "aim," "objective": Although translated idiomatically as "reason" in exchange 5, mùdi does not really mean "reason"/"cause." The English terms should be translated as yuányīn: wǒ láiwǎnde yuányīn, "the reason I came late"

6. A:	Míngtiān duì ni héshì ma?	Would tomorrow be all right for you?
B:	Míngtiān xiàwǔ shénme shíhou dōu kéyi.	Any time tomorrow afternoon would be fine.

Note on No. 6

Shénme shíhou dōu kéyi, "anytime is okay" (more literally, "what[ever] time, all is okay"), illustrates a pattern for expressing the idea of "any" in Chinese: a question word, such as shéi, shénme, nǎr, and nèitiān, followed by dōu, "all."

Shéi dōu néng qù.	Anyone can go.
Nǎr dōu kéyi.	Anyplace will do.
Shénme dōu kéyi.	Anything will do.
Nèitiān dōu hǎo.	Any day is good.
Zěnme zuò dōu hǎo.	Any way (you) do it is fine.

The ideas of "nobody," "nowhere," "nothing," and "none" are expressed by adding bù or méi after dōu in the pattern above.

Shéi dōu bú yào zǒu.	Nobody wants to leave.
Nǎr dōu bú duì.	No place is right.
Zěnme dōu bù xíng.	No way will do.
Shénme dōu méiyou.	There is nothing.

The "any/no" expression need not be the subject of a sentence; it may also be the object. Even if the expression is the direct object, it must precede the verb.

Tā shéi dōu xǐhuan.	He likes anyone/everyone.
Wǒ nǎr dōu bú qù.	I won't go anywhere.
Nèige shāngdiàn shénme dōu mài.	That store sells everything.
Tā nǎige dōu bù xǐhuan.	He doesn't like either/any of them.

(As objects, many of these expressions must be translated as "every....")

An "any/no" expression may also be the object of a prepositional verb.

Wǒ gēn shéi dōu méi shuō huà.	I didn't speak with anyone.

7. A:	Zài nǎr jiàn ne?	Where shall we meet?
B:	Liǎngdiǎn zhōng qǐng ni dào wǒ zhèr lái, xíng bu xíng?	Please come over here at two o'clock. All right?
A:	Hǎo. Míngtiān liǎngdiǎn zhōng jiàn.	Okay. See you tomorrow at two o'clock.

Notes on No. 7

Dào wǒ zhèr lái means, literally, "come over to the place where I am." While plurals such as wǒmen zhèr and nǐmen nàr often refer to institutions, the singular wǒ zhèr, nǐ nàr, and tā nàr usually refer to any place where a person might be. In an office shared by two people, for instance, you could say Wǒ zhèr méiyou Yīng-Hàn zìdiǎn; nín nàr yǒu méiyou? "I don't have an English-Chinese dictionary over here; do you have one over there?"

Dào, like zài, is a verb which requires a place word as its object. Sentences like "Come over here to me" and "Go over there to Mr. Wáng" must be translated as Dào wǒ zhèr lái and Dào Wáng Xiānsheng nar qù. Zhèr and nàr make wǒ and Wáng Xiānsheng parts of place-word phrases.

8.	guānxi	relation, relationship, connection
9.	jiǎng huà	to speak, to talk; a speech
10.	lǐngshiguǎn	consulate
11.	shìqing (yíjiàn)	matter, business, affair
12.	sīzhǎng	department chief
13.	yǒu guānxi	to relate to, to have a bearing on, to matter

Note on Additional Required Vocabulary

Yǒu guānxi: To talk about the relationship of two things, use ...gēn...yǒu guānxi or ...hé...yǒu guānxi.

Lǐngshiguǎn hé dàshiguǎn yǒu shénmeyàngde guānxi?	What is the relationship between the consulate and the embassy?

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Occupations

accountant	kuàijìshī
actor, actress	yǎnyuán
architect	jiànzhùshī
athlete	yùndòngyuán
author, writer	zuòjiā
barber	lǐfàshī, lǐfàde
blue-collar worker	gōngrén
builder	yíngzàoshāng
businessman	shāngrén
carpenter	mùjiang, mùgōng
chemical engineer	huàxué gōngchéngshī
civil engineer	tǔmù gōngchéngshī
civil servant	gōngwùyuán
composer	zuòqǔjiā
cook	chúshī
customs official	hǎiguān guānyuán
diplomat	wàijiāoguān
doctor	dàifu, yīshēng
(newspaper) editor	biānji
electrical engineer	diànjī gōngchéngshī
electrician	diàngōng
employee, clerk, attendant	fúwùyuán
farmer, peasant	nóngmín
fisherman	yúmín
gardener	yuándīng, huājiàng
governess	bǎomǔ
government minister	bùzhǎng
housewife	jiātíng zhǔfù, jiātíng fùnǚ
lawyer	lǜshī
manager	jīnglǐ
mayor	shìzhǎng
mechanic	jīxièshī, jīxièyuán
mechanical engineer	jīxiè gōngchéngshī
movie star	diànyǐng míngxīng
musician	yīnyuèjiā

nuclear engineer	hézǐ gōngchéngshī
nurse	hùshi
office staff worker	zhíyuán
(Chinese) opera performer	jīngjù yǎnyuán
painter (artist)	huàjiā
pharmacist	yàojìshī
pilot	fēixíngyuán
policeman	jǐngchá
postman	yóudìyuán
professor	jiàoshòu
reporter	jìzhě
sailor	hǎiyuán, shuǐshǒu, chuányuán
salesman	tuīxiāoyuán
secretary	mìshū
servant	yòngren
shoemaker	xiéjiàngshīfu
shoe repairman	xiūxiéde
store clerk, salesperson	shòuhuòyuán
teacher	jiàoyuán
typist	dǎzìyuán
(star) vocalist	gēxīng
waiter, waitress	fàndiàn fúwùyuán

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Tā xiànzài zài kāi huì. (cue) dǎ diànhuà (He is at a meeting now.)
   You: Tā xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà. (He is making a phone call now.)

2. Tā xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà. děng ni
   Tā xiànzài zài děng ni.

3. Tā xiànzài zài děng ni. gēn Wáng Xiānsheng shuō huà
   Tā xiànzài zài gēn Wáng Xiānsheng shuō huà.

4. Tā xiànzài zài gēn Wáng Xiānsheng shuō huà. gōngzuò
   Tā xiànzài zài gōngzuò.

5. Tā xiànzài zài gōngzuò. jiǎng huà
   Tā xiànzài zài jiǎng huà.

6. Tā xiànzài zài jiǎng huà. huàn qián
   Tā xiànzài zài huàn qián.

7. Tā xiànzài zài huàn qián.

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Tā xiànzài zài kāi huì. (cue) yìhuǐr (He is at a meeting now.)
   You: Yìhuǐr qǐng tā gěi wǒ huí ge diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo? (In a little while please ask him to call me back. All right?)

2. Wáng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài jiǎng huà. xiàwǔ
   Xiàwǔ qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?

3. Zhāng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài xué Zhōngguo huà. shàngwǔ
   Shàngwǔ qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?

4. Mǎ Kēzhǎng xiànzài zài dǎ diànhuà. míngtiān
   Míngtiān qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà, hǎo bu haǒ?

5. Wáng Tóngzhì xiànzài zài gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng jiǎnghuà. yìhuǐr

Yìhuǐr qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?

6. Lǐ Nǚshì xiànzài zài gēn Wáng Dàshǐ kāi huì. jīntiān

Jīntiān qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?

7. Zhū Tóngzhì xiànzài zài xué Zhōngwén. xiàwǔ

Xiàwǔ qǐng ta gěi wo huí ge diànhuà, hǎo bu hǎo?

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan. (I would like to talk with you in person.)

You: Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan. (The reason I called you is that I would like to talk with you in person.)

2. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni yíjiàn shì.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng wèn ni yíjiàn shì.

3. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni jǐdiǎn zhōng yǒu gōngfu.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng wèn ni jǐdiǎn zhōng yǒu gōngfu.

4. Wǒ xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan.

5. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni yìdiǎnr shì.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng wèn ni yìdiǎnr shì.

6. Wǒ xiǎng wèn ni sāndiǎn zhōng yǒu gōngfu meiyou.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng wèn ni sāndiǎn zhōng yǒu gōngfu meiyou.

7. Wǒ xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan.

Wǒ gěi ni dǎ diànhuàde mùdi shi xiǎng gēn ni dāngmiàn tántan.

D. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Shénme shíhou dōu kéyi. You: Shéi dōu kéyi.
   (cue) shéi (Anyone would be fine.)
   (Any time would be fine.)

2. Shéi dōu kéyi. nǎr Nǎr dōu kéyi.

3. Nǎr dōu kéyi. nèige Nèige dōu kéyi.

4. Nèige dōu kéyi. shénme dìfang Shénme dìfang dōu kéyi.

5. Shénme dìfang dōu kéyi. Duōshao dōu kéyi.
   duōshao

6. Duōshao dōu kéyi. duó jiǔ Duó jiǔ dōu kéyi.

7. Duó jiǔ dōu kéyi.

E. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Shénme shíhou dōu kéyi. You: Duó jiǔ dōu kéyi.
   (cue) any length of time (Any length of time would be fine.)
   (Any time would be fine.)

2. Jǐdiǎn zhōng dōu kéyi. Jǐge zhōngtóu dōu kéyi.
   any number of hours

3. Nèitiān dōu kéyi. Duōshao tiān dōu kéyi.
   any number of days

4. Nèinián dōu kéyi. Jǐnián dōu kéyi.
   any number of years

5. Xīngqījǐ dōu kéyi. Jǐge xīngqī dōu kéyi.
   any number of weeks

6. Jǐhào dōu kéyi. Duōshao tiān dōu kéyi.
   any number of days

7. Jǐyuè dōu kéyi. Jǐge yuè dōu kéyi.
   any number of months

F. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒmen míngtiān zài zhèr jiàn ne, háishi zài nàr jiàn ne? (cue) nǎr (Shall we meet here or there tomorrow?)	You: Zài nǎr jiàn dōu kéyi. (Anywhere would be fine.)
2.	Wǒmen zuò huǒchē qù ne, háishi zuò fēijī qù ne? zěnme	Zěnme qù dōu kéyi.
3.	Wǒmen míngtiān jiǔdiǎn zhōng jiàn ne, háishi shídiǎn zhōng jiàn ne? jǐdiǎn zhōng	Jǐdiǎn zhōng jiàn dōu kéyi.
4.	Wǒmen zuò qìchē qù ne, háishi zuò huǒchē qù ne? shénme chē	Shénme chē dōu kéyi.
5.	Wǒmen míngtiān qù ne, háishi hòutiān qù ne? nèitiān	Nèitiān qù dōu kéyi.
6.	Wǒmen Xīngqīyī qù ne, háishi Xīngqīèr qù ne? xīngqījǐ	Xīngqījǐ qù dōu kéyi.
7.	Wǒmen zuò fēijī qù ne, háishi zuò huǒchē qù ne? zěnme	Zěnme qù dōu kéyi.

G. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Shéi lái? (Who is coming?)	You: Shéi dōu lái. (Everyone is coming.)
2.	Shénme dìfang bù hǎo?	Shénme dìfang dōu bù hǎo.
3.	Nǎige dìfang kéyi?	Nǎige dìfang dōu kéyi.
4.	Shéi bú huì?	Shéi dōu bú huì.
5.	Nǎr hǎo?	Nǎr dōu hǎo.
6.	Tā shénme shíhou néng qù?	Tā shénme shíhou dōu néng qù.
7.	Nǐ nèitiān bù máng?	Wǒ nèitiān dōu bù máng.

H. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Nǐ qù nǎr? (Where are you going?)	You: Wǒ nǎr dōu qù. (I'm going everywhere.)
2.	Nǐ dào nǎr qù?	Wǒ nǎr dōu qù.
3.	Tā qù shénme dìfang?	Tā shénme dìfang dōu qù.
4.	Tā dào shénme dìfang qù?	Tā shénme dìfang dōu qù.
5.	Nǐ mǎi nǎige?	Wǒ nǎige dōu mǎi.
6.	Nǐ kàn nǎiběn?	Wǒ nǎiběn dōu kàn.
7.	Nǐ zuò shénme?	Wǒ shénme dōu zuò.

I. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Shéi lái? (cue) everyone (Who is coming?)	You: Shéi dōu lái. (Everyone is coming.)
2.	Shéi kéyi? anyone will do	Shéi dōu kéyi.
3.	Shéi lái? no one	Shéi dōu bù lái.
4.	Nǐ mǎi nǎige? all of them	Wǒ nǎige dōu mǎi.
5.	Nǐ dào nǎr qù? nowhere at all	Wǒ nǎr dōu bú qù.
6.	Nǎige hǎo? all of them	Nǎige dōu hǎo.
7.	Shéi huì shuō Zhōngguo huà? everyone	Shéi dōu huì shuō Zhōngguo huà.

UNIT 3

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1.	A:	Huáng Kēzhǎng, nín xiàge Xīngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma?	Section Chief Huáng, are you free Saturday of next week?
	A:	Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín hé nín fūren dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.	I would like to invite you and your wife to come to our house for a simple meal.
2.	B:	Nín hébì zhème kèqi?	Why is it necessary to be so polite?
	A:	Bú shi kèqi.	It's not politeness.
	A:	Wǒ yǒu yige péngyou gāng cóng Měiguo lái.	I have a friend who has just come from America.
	A:	Tā xiànzài zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjixué.	She is teaching economics at Taiwan University right now.
	A:	Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshao jièshao.	I would very much like to introduce the two of you.
3.	B:	Nà tài hǎo le!	That's wonderful!
	B:	Hěn xīwang gēn ta tántan.	I wish very much to talk with her.
	B:	Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù xíng.	However, I'm afraid that my English isn't good enough.
	B:	Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shíhou yě tīngbudǒng.	Not only don't I speak well, (but) sometimes I can't understand what I hear either.
4.	A:	Náli, náli.	Not at all, not at all.
	A:	Nín shuōde gēn Měiguo rén yíyàng hǎo.	You speak as well as an American.
5.	*A:	Zěnmeyàng? Liùdiǎn bàn duì nín fāngbian bu fangbian?	How shall we do it? Would six-thirty be convenient for you?
	B:	Fāngbian, fāngbian.	That would be fine.
6.	A:	Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén. Hěn suíbiàn.	I haven't invited anyone special. It's very informal.
	B:	Nà jiù xiān xiè le.	Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7.	bù tóng	to be different
8.	chá	tea
9.	chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
10.	dànshi	but
11.	érqiě	furthermore, moreover
12.	fàn	(cooked) rice
13.	hē	to drink
14.	jiāo shū	to teach

VOCABULARY

biànfàn	a simple, informal meal
búdàn...yě	not only...but also
búguò	however, but
bù tóng	to be different
chá	tea
chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
dànshi	but
érqiě	furthermore, moreover
fàn	(cooked) rice
hē	to drink
hébì	why is it necessary (to)
jiāo shū	to teach
jièshao	to introduce
kǒngpà	to be afraid that (something is or is not the case)
suíbiàn	to be informal/casual; as you like, as you wish, whatever suits you, "according to convenience"
tài hǎo le!	wonderful!
tīngbudǒng	cannot understand
tīngdedǒng	can understand
xīwàng (xīwang)	to hope, to wish to
yíyàng	to be alike/equal
yǒu shíhou (yǒu shihou)	sometimes

(<u>introduced on C-2 tape</u>)

cānjiā	to attend
dǎ (ge) diànhuà	to make a phone call
hǎode duō	much better
tīng diànhuà	to answer the phone
yānhuo	fireworks display
yóuyuánhuì	carnival
zhèng hǎo	just right

REFERENCE NOTES

1. A:	Huáng Kēzhǎng, nín xiàge Xīngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma?	Section Chief Huáng, are you free Saturday of next week?
A:	Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín hé nín fūren dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.	I would like to invite you and your wife to come to our house for a simple meal.

Notes on No. 1

Xiàge Xīngqīliù means "Saturday of next week." "Saturday of this week" is zhèige Xīngqīliù, and "Saturday of last week" is shàngge Xīngqīliù.*

Chī ge biànfàn: Here the verb chī, "to eat [something]," takes the object (yi)ge biànfàn, "a simple/informal family meal." When talking about the general activity of eating, however, use chī with the general object fàn, literally "(cooked) rice": chī fàn, "to eat"

The word biànfàn is used as a modest description in inviting guests for a meal served in the home. The meal is generally "simple" only in the sense of not being a banquet. A Chinese family meal usually consists of several dishes plus a soup.

2. B:	Nín hébì zhème kèqi?	Why is it necessary to be so polite?
A:	Bú shi kèqi.	It's not politeness.
A:	Wǒ yǒu yige péngyou gāng cóng Měiguo lái.	I have a friend who has just come from America.
A:	Tā xiànzài zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjixué.	She is teaching economics at Taiwan University right now.
A:	Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshao jièshao.	I would very much like to introduce the two of you.

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*The words "this," "next," and "last" in English are often ambiguous. "This" sometimes means "just past," sometimes "the coming," and sometimes "of next week." "Next" sometimes means "the coming" and sometimes means "of next week." "Last" sometimes means "just past" and sometimes means "of last week." In Chinese, however, zhèige usually means "of this week"; xiàge, "of next week"; and shàngge, "of last week." But ambiguities do sometimes arise.

Some Chinese consider that the week begins on Sunday. Probably most Chinese, however, consider Monday the first day of the week.

Notes on No. 2

Hébì is a somewhat formal way of saying "Why is it necessary to...?" Hé is a literary word for "why." Bì is a literary word for "must." (You may recognize it from bú bì, "need not," "to be unnecessary.")

Notice that the first speaker in exchange 2 does not respond to the dinner invitation with an immediate "Thank you, I would love to," as one might do in English. Instead, the Chinese prefer the equivalent of "That's too kind of you" or "Oh, you really shouldn't." When you receive an indefinite invitation (like "I hope you can come over to my house for dinner some day"), do not ask immediately for the date and time. Rather, you should thank the person for his politeness and say that you also hope that you can get together. Vague invitations may simply be in superficial accordance with the rules of etiquette, and you might put your acquaintance on the spot by accepting.

Bú shi kèqi is the appropriate response when a person suggests that you are treating him too politely.

Jiāo, "to teach," is a verb which requires a general object when no specific object is mentioned. Contrast jiāo shū, "to teach," with jiāo jīngjìxué, "to teach economics."

Nǐmen liǎngwèi means "the two of you," or "you two." The other plural pronouns may be used similarly:

Tāmen sìge rén dōu yǐjīng qùguo le.	Those four have all been there already.
Tāmen sānge rén dōu xiǎng niàn lìshǐ.	All three of them are planning to study history.

A number phrase may also follow a list of nouns or pronouns in Chinese. Either the listing or the number is usually omitted in the English translation.

Wǒ, nǐ, tā sānge rén dōu qù, hǎo bu hǎo?	Why don't all three of us go?
Lǐ Xiānsheng gēn Wáng Xiānsheng liǎngwèi dōu gěi wo dǎle diànhuà le.	Both Mr. Lǐ and Mr. Wáng (the two of them) called me.

Gěi nǐmen liǎngwèi jièshao jièshao: There are two things to note in this sentence. First of all, while the English language "introduces two people TO each other," the Chinese language "introduces FOR the two people," gěi...jièshao. Secondly, the speaker has chosen to repeat the verb jièshao. In a sentence expressing the speaker's desired course of action, the reduplicated form of the verb makes the statement less blunt and demanding.

3. B:	Nà tài hǎo le!	That's wonderful!
B:	Hěn xīwang gēn ta tántan.	I wish very much to talk with her.
B:	Búguò, kǒngpà wǒde Yīngwén bù xíng.	However, I'm afraid that my English isn't good enough.
B:	Búdàn shuōde bù hǎo, yǒu shíhou yě tīngbudǒng.	Not only don't I speak well, (but) sometimes I can't understand what I hear either.

Notes on No. 3

Tài hǎo le, "wonderful," or, more literally, "too good." You have seen tài translated as "excessively," or "too": "It's too expensive!" Tài guì le! In other contexts, tài simply indicates an extreme degree and is translated as "very." When used this way, tài is commonly heavily stressed.

Zhèiběn shū zhēn shi tài yǒu yìsi le!	This book is really very interesting!

Búguò, "however," is often interchangeable with kěshi, "but," and is therefore used more frequently than the English "however."

Kǒngpà means "to be afraid that [something is/is not the case]." It sometimes means "probably," as in Zhèiběn shū kǒngpà shi tāde, "This book is probably his."

Búdàn...yě... is equivalent to the English "not only...but also...." Here are some examples:

Tā búdàn huì shuō Zhōngwén, yě huì shuō Rìwén.	Not only can he speak Chinese, but he can also speak Japanese.
Tā búdàn bù xǐhuan hóngde, yě bù xǐhuan lánde.	Not only doesn't he like the red one, but he doesn't like the blue one either.

Tīngbudǒng, "can't understand": The verb dǒng is used to indicate the result in a compound verb of result. Here is another example of dǒng used in this way:

Zhōngwén bàozhǐ nǐ kàndedǒng kànbudǒng?	Can you read (and understand) Chinese newspapers?

Shuōde bù hǎo VS. tīngbudǒng: The many ways in which one-syllable Chinese verbs may be combined to make patterns and compounds can be confusing. In No. 3, you see both an action verb and its manner adverb (in the negative), shuōde bù hǎo, and a compound verb of result (in its "unable" form), tīngbudǒng. Compare these two forms:

ACTION VERB	MARKER	NEG.	ADV.	MANNER
shuō	-DE	bù		hǎo
shuō	-DE		hěn	hǎo

ACTION VERB	MARKER or NEG. (not both)	RESULT
tīng	-bù	-dǒng
tīng	-de	-dǒng

The marker de is always part of the manner adverb expression but alternates with bù in compound verbs of result. Manner adverb expressions expand to allow not only for negation but also for additional adverbs such as hěn and tài. Compound verbs of result cannot do this. There are always three, and only three, parts to the compound verb of result.

4.	A:	Náli, náli.	Not at all, not at all.
	A:	Nín shuōde gēn Měiguo rén yíyàng hǎo.	You speak as well as an American.
5.	A:	Zěnmeyàng? Liùdiǎn bàn duì nín fāngbian bu fangbian?	How shall we do it? Would six-thirty be convenient for you?
	B:	Fāngbian, fāngbian.	That would be fine.

Notes on Nos. 4-5

Gēn...yíyàng hǎo: Yíyàng is an adjectival verb meaning "to be the same." When a sentence tells you in what respect the compared items are alike, yíyàng acts as an adverb and may be translated as "equally."

Wǒmen liǎngge rénde chē	yíyàng.
(the cars belonging to the two of us	alike)

"Our cars are alike."

Wǒmen liǎngge rénde chē	yíyàng guì.
(the cars belonging to the two of us	equally expensive)

"Our cars are equally expensive."

The area of comparability may be described by predicates other than adjectival verbs.

Tāmen liǎngge rén	dōu	yíyàng	xǐhuan	niàn shū.
(the two of them	both	equally	like	to study)

"The two of them are equally studious."

The items being compared may be expressed separately, using gēn. In this case, gēn is the prepositional verb meaning "with." The item preceding gēn is compared WITH the object of gēn.

Wǒde chē	gēn	tāde chē	yíyàng.
(my car	with	his car	alike)

"My car is like his."

Gēn may be used to compare nouns, pronouns, noun phrases, and clauses. Often, one of the two phrases or clauses is a shorter form of the other.

Nǐ shuōde	gēn	Měiguo rén (shuōde)	yíyàng	hǎo.
(you speak	with	American [speak]	equally	good)

"You speak as well as an American."

Wǒde chē	gēn	tāde (chē)	yíyàng.
(my car	with	his [car]	alike)

"My car is like his (car)."

Nǐ (kāide)	gēn	wǒ	kāide	yíyàng	kuài.
(you [drive]	with	me	drive	equally	fast)

"You drive as fast as I do."

6. A: Wǒ méi qǐng shénme rén. Hěn suíbiàn. — I haven't invited anyone special. It's very informal.
   B: Nà jiù xiān xiè le. — Well then, I'll thank you in advance.

Notes on No. 6

Méi qǐng shénme rén: In this sentence, shénme is not the question word "what" but is the indefinite "any." When used with bù or méi, shénme rén means "anyone special," or "anyone in particular." All question words may follow the verbs in negative statements to give similar meanings. Here are some examples of "any___ special" meanings:

Wǒ méi chī shénme fàn. — I didn't eat much of anything.

Wǒ méi gēn shéi qù. — I didn't go with anybody special.

Wǒ méi dào nǎr qù. — I didn't go anyplace in particular.

Wǒ méiyou duōshao qián.	I don't have any money to speak of.
Wǒ bú yào jǐge.	I don't want but a few. (I want only a few.)

Suíbiàn is a frequently used expression which has connotations of "casual," as contrasted with kèqi, "proper" or "formal." Literally, suíbiàn means "according to convenience." Here are some examples:

Zěnme zuò?	How shall we do it?
Suíbiàn.	However you like.
Suíbiàn shénme shíhou lái.	Come anytime you like.
Suíbiàn zuò nǎr dōu kéyi.	You may sit anywhere you like.

Nà jiù xiān xiè le: In this sentence, nà is acting as an adverb meaning "in that case," "if so," or "then." The English translation "I'll thank you in advance, then" is very formal. You would be more likely to say something like "Great. I'm looking forward to it."

7.	bù tóng	to be different
8.	chá	tea
9.	chī fàn	to eat, to have a meal
10.	dànshi	but
11.	érqiě	furthermore, moreover
12.	fàn	(cooked) rice
13.	hē	to drink
14.	jiāo shū	to teach

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Bù tóng may be used in much the same way as bù yíyàng. Note that bù tóng occurs only in the negative. (There is no tóng.)

Shànghǎi huà hé Běijīng huà hěn bù tóng.	The Shànghǎi dialect and the Běijīng dialect are very different.

Chī fàn, "to eat," is an example of a verb plus a general object used to express a general activity. The verb chī may also take specific objects, such as miàn, "noodles."

Dànshi, "but," is used much like kěshi, "but."

Héběi rén tīngdedǒng Běijīng huà ma?	Can people from Héběi understand the Běijīng dialect?
Tīngdedǒng, dànshi Héběi huà hé Běijīng huà bù yíyàng.	Yes, but the Héběi dialect and the Běijīng dialect are different.

Érqiě, "furthermore," "moreover": Use érqiě at the beginning of a sentence or clause.

Zhèige huāpíng tài guì, érqiě yě tài dà le. Wǒ bù xiǎng mǎi.	This vase is too expensive, and furthermore it's too big. I don't want to buy it.

Fàn, "(cooked) rice": The definition of fàn is qualified as "cooked" because the Chinese use several words for "rice," depending on whether it is in the field, ready to cook, or on the table.

Jiāo shū is a verb plus a general object meaning "to teach." Jiāo may be used without its general object, as in jiāo Zhōngwén, "teach the Chinese language."

DRILLS

A. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
   (cue) míngtiān zǎoshang
   (Section Chief Huáng, are you free tomorrow evening?)

   You: Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān zǎoshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
   (Section Chief Huáng, are you free tomorrow morning?)

2. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ míngtiān zǎoshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
   Xīngqīsì

   Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ Xīngqīsì yǒu gōngfu ma?

3. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ Xīngqīsì yǒu gōngfu ma?
   jīntiān wǎnshang

   Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ jīntiān wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu ma?

4. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ jīntiān wǎnshang yǒu gōngfu ma?
   xià Xīngqīliù

   Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ xià Xīngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma?

5. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ xià Xīngqīliù yǒu gōngfu ma?
   zhèige Xīngqīwǔ

   Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige Xīngqīwǔ yǒu gōngfu ma?

6. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige Xīngqīwǔ yǒu gōngfu ma?
   zhèige yuè qíhào

   Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige yuè qíhào yǒu gōngfu ma?

7. Huáng Kēzhǎng, nǐ zhèige yuè qíhào yǒu gōngfu ma?

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
(cue) wǒmen jiā
(I would like to invite you.)

OR Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
(cue) fànguǎnr
(I would like to invite you.)

You: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒmen jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.
(I would like to invite you to our house for a simple meal.)

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào fànguǎnr qù chī ge biànfàn.
(I would like to invite you to go to a restaurant for a simple meal.)

2. Tā xiǎng qǐng nín.
Mínzú Fàndiàn

Tā xiǎng qǐng nín dào Mínzú Fàndiàn qù chī ge biànfàn.

3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
wǒ fùmǔ jiā

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒ fùmǔ jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.

4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
Běijīng Fàndiàn

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào Běijīng Fàndiàn qù chī ge biànfàn.

5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
nèige fànguǎnr

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào nèige fànguǎnr qù chī ge biànfàn.

6. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín.
wǒ jiā

Wǒ xiǎng qǐng nín dào wǒ jiā lái chī ge biànfàn.

C. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
(cue) jīngjixué
(Does he work at Taiwan University?)

You: Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo jīngjixué.
(That's right. He teaches economics at Taiwan University.)

2. Tā zài Dézhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
lìshǐ

Duì le. Tā zài Dézhōu Dàxué jiāo lìshǐ.

3. Lǐ Xiānsheng zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma? zhèngzhixué

Duì le. Tā zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo zhèngzhixué.

4. Chén Xiānsheng zài Bīnzhōu Dàxué gōngzuò ma? Zhōngwén

Duì le. Tā zài Bīnzhōu Dàxué jiāo Zhōngwén.

5. Āndésēn Xiānsheng zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
Yīngguo wénxué

Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo Yīngguo wénxué.

6. Wáng Xiānsheng zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
   Zhōngguo wénxué

   Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo Zhōngguo wénxué.

7. Zhào Xiáojie zài Táiwān Dàxué gōngzuò ma?
   Zhōngguo lìshǐ

   Duì le. Tā zài Táiwān Dàxué jiāo Zhōngguo lìshǐ.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
   (cue) Wáng Tóngzhì
   (I'll introduce you.)

   You: Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Wáng Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.
   (I would very much like to introduce you and Comrade Wáng.)

2. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
   Liú Tóngzhì

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Liú Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.

3. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
   Zhào Tóngzhì

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhào Tóngzhì jièshao jièshao.

4. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
   Zhāng Xiānsheng

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng Xiānsheng jièshao jièshao.

5. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
   Yáng Nǚshì

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Yáng Nǚshì jièshao jièshao.

6. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
   Zhāng Kēzhǎng

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Zhāng Kēzhǎng jièshao jièshao.

7. Wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.
   Lǐ Shàoxiào

   Wǒ hěn xiǎng gěi nǐmen gēn Lǐ Shàoxiào jièshao jièshao.

E. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā tīngbujiàn.
   (cue) kànbujiàn
   (He can't hear.)
   You: Tā búdàn tīngbujiàn yě kànbujiàn.
   (Not only can't he hear, [but] he can't see either.)

2. Tā shuōbuduì. tīngbudǒng
   Tā búdàn shuōbuduì yě tīngbudǒng.

3. Tā chībuhǎo. hēbuhǎo
   Tā búdàn chībuhǎo yě hēbuhǎo.

4. Tā shuōbuduì. xiěbuduì
   Tā búdàn shuōbuduì yě xiěbuduì.

5. Tā kànbudǒng. tīngbudǒng
   Tā búdàn kànbudǒng yě tīngbudǒng.

6. Tā tīngbudǒng. shuōbuduì
   Tā búdàn tīngbudǒng yě shuōbuduì.

7. Tā kànbujiàn. tīngbujiàn
   Tā búdàn kànbujiàn yě tīngbujiàn.

F. Combination Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Tā tīngbudǒng.
   (He speaks poorly. He can't understand.)
   You: Tā búdàn shuōde bù hǎo yě tīngbudǒng.
   (He not only speaks poorly, [but] he can't understand either.)

   OR Tā shuōde bù hǎo. Wǒ shuōde bù hǎo.
   (He speaks poorly. I speak poorly.)
   Búdàn tā shuōde bù hǎo wǒ yě shuōde bù hǎo.
   (Not only does he speak poorly, [but] I speak poorly too.)

2. Tā niànde hǎo. Tā xiědehǎo.
   Tā búdàn niànde hǎo yě xiědehǎo.

3. Tā niànde hǎo. Wǒ niànde hǎo.
   Búdàn tā niànde hǎo wǒ yě niànde hǎo.

4. Tā tīngbudǒng. Tā shuōbuhǎo.
   Tā búdàn tīngbudǒng yě shuōbuhǎo.

5. Tā kāide bù hǎo. Wǒ kāide bù hǎo.
   Búdàn tā kāide bù hǎo wǒ yě kāide bù hǎo.

6. Tā kànbujiàn. Tā tīngbudǒng.
   Tā búdàn kànbujiàn yě tīngbudǒng.

G. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ bù néng dào Zhōngguo qù. Wǒde Zhōngwén bù xíng.
(I can't go to China. My Chinese isn't good enough.)

You: Wǒ hěn xīwàng dào Zhōngguo qù, búguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngwén bù xíng.
(I hope very much to go to China, but I'm afraid my Chinese isn't good enough.)

2. Tā bù kéyi xué Zhōngwén. Tā méiyou gōngfu.

Tā hěn xīwàng xué Zhōngwén, búguò kǒngpà tā méiyou gōngfu.

3. Wǒ bù kéyi mǎi dōngxi. Wǒde qián bú gòu.

Wǒ hěn xīwàng mǎi dōngxi, búguò kǒngpà wǒde qián bú gòu.

4. Wǒ bù néng qù kàn péngyou. Wǒ méiyou gōngfu.

Wǒ hěn xīwàng qù kàn péngyou, búguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyou gōngfu.

5. Wǒ bù néng shuō Zhōngguo huà. Wǒde Zhōngguo huà bù xíng.

Wǒ hěn xīwàng shuō Zhōngguo huà, búguò kǒngpà wǒde Zhōngguo huà bù xíng.

6. Wǒ bù néng gēn tā qù chī fàn. Wǒ méiyou shíjiān.

Wǒ hěn xīwàng gēn tā qù chī fàn, búguò kǒngpà wǒ méiyou shíjiān.

7. Wǒ bù kéyi qù kāi huì. Wǒ tīngbudǒng tāmen shuōde huà.

Wǒ hěn xīwàng qù kāi huì, búguò kǒngpà wǒ tīngbudǒng tāmen shuōde huà.

H. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐde chá gēn tāde yíyàng duō.
(cue) hē
(You have as much tea as he does.)

You: Nǐ hē chá, hēde gēn tā yíyàng duō.
(You drink as much tea as he does.)

2. Nǐde dōngxi gēn tāde yíyàng piányi. mǎi

Nǐ mǎi dōngxi, mǎide gēn tā yíyàng piányi.

3. Nǐde shū gēn tāde yíyàng duō. niàn

Nǐ niàn shū, niànde gēn tā yíyàng duō.

4. Nǐde shū gēn tāde yíyàng hǎo. jiāo

Nǐ jiāo shū, jiāode gēn tā yíyàng hǎo.

5. Nǐde fàn gēn tāde yíyàng duō. chī
   Nǐ chī fàn, chīde gēn tā yíyàng duō.

6. Nǐde diànhuà gēn tāde yíyàng duō. dǎ
   Nǐ dǎ diànhuà, dǎde gēn tā yíyàng duō.

7. Nǐde Zhōngguo huà gēn tāde yíyàng hǎo. shuō
   Nǐ shuō Zhōngguo huà, shuōde gēn tā yíyàng hǎo.

I. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ qǐngle jǐge rén? (How many people did you invite?)
   OR Tā hē shénme? (What does he drink?)
   You: Wǒ méi qǐng jǐge rén. (I didn't invite many at all.)
   Tā bù hē shénme. (He doesn't drink much of anything.)

2. Nǐ qǐng shéi?
   Wǒ bù qǐng shéi.

3. Tā mǎile jǐběn shū?
   Tā méi mǎi jǐběn shū.

4. Nǐ qǐng shénme rén?
   Wǒ bù qǐng shénme rén.

5. Tā dào nǎr qù le?
   Tā méi dào nǎr qù.

6. Nǐ yǒu duōshao qián?
   Wǒ méiyǒu duōshao qián.

UNIT 4

REFERENCE LIST

1.	A:	Huáng Kēzhǎng, Huáng Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng.	Section Chief Huáng, Mrs. Huáng--welcome.
	A:	Qǐng jìn.	Please come in.
2.	B:	Fù Tàitai, nín hǎo?	How are you, Mrs. Franklin?
	B:	Zhè shi yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi.	Here is a small token of appreciation.
3.	B:	Wǒ zhīdao nín xǐhuan shānshuǐ huà.	I know you like landscape paintings.
	B:	Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng.	I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
	*A:	Nín zhēn shi tài kèqi. Xièxie.	You are really too polite. Thanks.
	A:	Lái, wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.	Come. I'll introduce the two of you.
4.	A:	Zhèiwei shi Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué.	This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.
	A:	Hé Jiàoshòu, zhèiwei shi Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.	Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huáng, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.
	A:	Zhèiwei shi Huáng Tàitai.	This is Mrs. Huáng.
5.	B:	Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng.	Glad to meet you.
	B:	Nín láile duó jiǔ le?	How long have you been here?
	C:	Jiǔyǎng. Wǒ gāng lái liǎngge yuè.	Glad to meet you. It has been only two months since I came.
6.	C:	Hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dìfang.	There is still much I'm not familiar with.
	C:	Yǐhòu hái yào xiàng nín qǐngjiào.	Later I'll need to request more advice from you.

*The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

7.	B: Náli, náli.	Not at all, not at all.
	B: Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō jiànmiàn.	I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	fāngfǎ	method, way, means
9.	fázi	method, way
10.	huàr	painting (Běijīng pronunciation)
11.	qǐng zuò	please sit down
12.	shèhuìxué	sociology
13.	túshūguǎn	library
14.	zuò	to sit

VOCABULARY

fāngfǎ	method, way, means
fázi	method, way (Běijīng)
huà	to paint
huà(r) (yìzhāng)	a painting
huānyíng	to welcome
jiànmiàn	to meet someone, to see someone
jiàoshòu	professor
jìn	to enter
jiǔyǎng	glad to meet you
qǐngjiào	to ask advice, to consult
qǐng zuò	please sit down
shānshuǐ	mountains and rivers, scenery with hills and water
shānshuǐ huà(r) (yìzhāng)	landscape painting
shèhuìxué	sociology
shóuxi	to be familiar
Táidà	Taiwan University
tèbié	especially
túshūguǎn	library
xiàng	towards; from
xiǎo yìsi	a token of appreciation
zuò	to sit

(<u>introduced on C-2 and P-2 tapes</u>)

biǎoyǎn	to give a demonstration
bú dà hǎo mǎi	not very easy to buy
duì...shóuxi	to be familiar with
Jiàoyubù	Ministry of Education
mǎi cài	to buy groceries
sòng gei	to give to
xǐ yīshang	to wash clothes
yánjiu	to study, to do research
yòuéryuán	kindergarten
yóu huà	oil painting
zhǎnlǎn	exhibition
zhàogu	to take care of
zuò fàn	to cook
zuòyè	homework

REFERENCE NOTES

1.	A:	Huáng Kēzhǎng, Huáng Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng.	Section Chief Huáng, Mrs. Huáng--welcome.
	A:	Qǐng jìn.	Please come in.
2.	B:	Fù Tàitai, nín hǎo?	How are you, Mrs. Franklin?
	B:	Zhè shi yìdiǎn xiǎo yìsi.	Here is a small token of appreciation.

Note on Nos. 1-2

Xiǎo yìsi: You have already seen yìsi in the expression yǒu yìsi, "to be interesting." Yìsi means "meaning," "significance," "intention," "idea." In No. 2, above, xiǎo yìsi (literally, "small [good] intent") is an idiomatic expression meaning "a small (token of my) feelings of appreciation."

3.	B:	Wǒ zhīdao nín xǐhuan shānshuǐ huà.	I know you like landscape paintings.
	B:	Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng.	I asked a friend to paint one especially for you.
	A:	Nín zhēn shi tài kèqi. Xièxie.	You are really too polite. Thanks.
	A:	Lái, wǒ gěi nǐmen jièshao jièshao.	Come. I'll introduce the two of you.

Notes on No. 3

Shānshuǐ, "mountains and rivers," "scenery with hills and water," is a compound made up of shān, "mountain," and shuǐ, "water." In shānshuǐ, shuǐ refers to rivers or lakes.

Tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huàle yìzhāng: Notice that the verb huà is followed by the completion marker le. For this reason, the sentence means that the painting has been finished. The completed-action sense of huàle might be captured by looser translations of the sentence, like "I asked a friend, and he painted one for you" and "I asked a friend, who painted one for you."

The sentence Wǒ tèbié qǐng péngyou gěi nín huà yìzhāng, without le, does not indicate whether the painting has been finished or not. The sentence might be used when a speaker thinks that a painting has not yet been finished.

Zhēn shi tài kèqi, "really too polite," is a variation of Nín zhēn tài kèqi. Shi is sometimes used simply to show that the subject of a sentence fits the description that follows.

4. A:	Zhèiwei shi Hé Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjìxué.	This is Professor Hollins, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.
A:	Hé Jiàoshòu, zhèiwei shi Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.	Professor Hollins, this is Section Chief Huáng, who works at the Bank of Taiwan.
A:	Zhèiwei shi Huáng Tàitai.	This is Mrs. Huáng.

Notes on No. 4

Jiàoshòu, "professor": The first syllable in this word means "teaching." Notice that the tone on jiào is different from the tone on the verb "to teach," jiāo.

Táidà is the abbreviation for Táiwān Dàxué, "Taiwan University."

Zhèiwei shi Huáng Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò looks like a run-on sentence, with the pronoun tā dropped from the second part of the sentence. In Chinese, this is a perfectly good way to add a second clause to a sentence. To characterize a person or thing just identified, the Chinese simply attach a descriptive sentence and omit the subject. You have already learned this pattern: Wángfūjǐng Dàjiē yǒu yige Xīnhuá Shūdiàn, hěn dà. Here are some additional examples:

Tā tàitai shi Rìběn rén, xiànzài zài Shànghǎi.	His wife is Japanese; she is in Shànghǎi now.
Wǒ yǒu yige péngyou xìng Wú, zài Dōnghǎi Dàxué jiāo shū, míngnián xiǎng dào Měiguo qù.	I have a friend named Wú who teaches at Dōnghǎi University. He is planning to go to America next year.

5. B:	Jiǔyǎng, jiǔyǎng.	Glad to meet you.
B:	Nín láile duō jiǔ le?	How long have you been here?
C:	Jiǔyǎng. Wǒ gāng lái liǎngge yuè.	Glad to meet you. It has been only two months since I came.

Notes on No. 5

Jiǔyǎng means, literally, "I have looked up to you for a long time" or "I have looked forward to meeting you." It is used when meeting someone of higher status. Because jiǔyǎng implies a status difference, the expression is not often used in the PRC.

Gāng, "only just": You have learned the sentence Wǒ láile liǎngge yuè le, "I have been here two months now." In the last sentence of exchange 5, notice that no le is needed. The focus has shifted from the coming to the shortness of the period; that is, the focus is on gāng.

6. C:	Hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dìfang.	There is still much I'm not familiar with.
C:	Yǐhòu hái yào xiàng nín qǐngjiào.	Later I'll need to request more advice from you.

Notes on No. 6

Shóuxi, "to be familiar [with the details of something]," is also pronounced shúxi.

Dìfang means "areas," "aspects" (NOT "places") in the first sentence of No. 6. Thus shóuxide dìfang means "areas/aspects one is familiar with."

Xiàng nín qǐngjiào is a polite way of requesting advice from someone--for example, a teacher, an advisor, or a senior colleague. Here, the prepositional verb xiàng means "from." (You learned xiàng as "towards" in the Directions Module.) Literally, it means "facing." Less formally, you may also say gēn nín qǐngjiào. Qǐngjiào (literally, "request instruction") may be reduplicated or used with an object in sentences like the following:

Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào yíjiàn shì.	I would like to consult with you about something.
Wǒ yào gēn nín qǐngjiào qǐngjiào.	

Yǐhòu hái yào...: In this sentence, hái means "still more," or "additionally."

7. B:	Náli, náli.	Not at all, not at all.
B:	Xīwang yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō jiànmiàn.	I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.

Note on No. 7

The adjectival verb duō, "to be much," "to be many," is used in No. 7 as an adverb meaning "much," "more." Shǎo may be used in the same way.

Kāfēi bù néng duō hē.	One must not drink too much coffee.
Nǐ duō chī diǎnr ba.	Eat a little more.
Tā duō zhùle liǎngtiān.	He stayed two days longer.
Wǒ shǎo mǎile yìzhāng piào.	I bought one ticket too few. (more literally, "I underbought by one ticket.")
Tā shuō tā yào shǎo chī.	He says he wants to eat less (cut down on eating).

8.	fāngfǎ	method, way, means
9.	fázi	method, way
10.	huàr	painting (Běijīng pronunciation)
11.	qǐng zuò	please have a seat
12.	shèhuìxué	sociology
13.	túshūguǎn	library
14.	zuò	to sit

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Here are a few sentences illustrating some of the words:

Nǐde shèhuìxué xuéde zhènme hǎo! Nǐ yòng shénme fāngfǎ niànde?	You learned your sociology so well! How do you study it?
Měitiān zài túshūguǎn sìge zhōngtóu.	I spend four hours in the library everyday.
Ài! Wǒ méiyou fázi zài túshūguǎn zuò sìge zhōngtóu.	Boy! There's no way I can sit in the library for four hours.

VOCABULARY BOOSTER

Opposites

ānjìng to be peaceful	rènao to be lively to be bustling to be noisy
cháng to be long	duǎn to be short
cōngming to be intelligent to be bright	bèn to be stupid to be foolish
dà to be large	xiǎo to be small
dàodá to arrive to reach	líkāi to leave
duì to be correct	cuò to make a mistake to be wrong
gānjìng (gānjing) to be clean	zāng to be dirty
gāo to be tall	ǎi to be short (of stature)
gāoxìng to be happy	nánguò to feel sorry to feel bad to be grieved
gōngzuò to work	xiūxi to rest to relax
hǎo to be good to be well	huài to be bad
jiǎndān to be simple	fùzá (fǔzá) to be complicated to be complex

jiànkāng
to be healthy

kuān
to be wide
to be broad

lái
to come

lèi
to be tired

lěng
to be cold

liángkuai
to be cool

mǎn
to be full

màn
to be slow

máng
to be busy

niánqīng
to be young

piányi
to be inexpensive
to be cheap

piàoliang
to be beautiful

qiáng
to be strong

rǒngyi
to be easy

shēng
to be born

yǒu bìng
to be ill
to be sick

zhǎi
to be narrow

qù
to go

yǒu jīngshen
to be lively
to be spirited
to be vigorous

rè
to be hot

nuǎnhuo
to be warm

kōng
to be vacant
to be empty

kuài
to be fast

xián
to be idle
to be unoccupied

lǎo
to be old (in years)

guì
to be expensive

nánkàn
to be ugly

ruò
to be weak

nán
to be difficult

sǐ
to die

tián to be sweet	kǔ to be bitter
tíng to stop to halt	zǒu to go to walk
tuī to push	lā to pull
yuǎn to be far	jìn to be near
zǎo to be early	wǎn to be late
zhēn to be true to be real to be genuine	jiǎ to be false to be fake to be artificial

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta huà yìzhāng huàr. (I'm thinking of asking him to paint a painting.)
   You: Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta huàle yìzhāng huàr. (I asked him especially to paint a painting.)

2. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta chī yícì Zhōngguo fàn.
   Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta chīle yícì Zhōngguo fàn.

3. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta mǎi liǎngzhāng Táiběi dìtú.
   Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta mǎile liǎngzhāng Táiběi dìtú.

4. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta jiāo liǎngnián.
   Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta jiāole liǎngnián.

5. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta huà yìzhāng Zhōngguo huàr.
   Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta huàle yìzhāng Zhōngguo huàr.

6. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta lái yícì.
   Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta láile yícì.

7. Wǒ xiǎng qǐng ta kàn yícì diànyǐng.
   Wǒ tèbié qǐng ta kànle yícì diànyǐng.

B. Combination Drill

1. Speaker: Tā shi Hé Jiàoshòu. Tā zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué. (He is Professor Hé. He teaches economics at Taiwan University.)
   You: Zhèiwèi shi Hé Jiàozhòu, zài Táidà jiāo jīngjixué. (This is Professor Hé, who teaches economics at Taiwan University.)

2. Tā shi Wáng Kēzhǎng. Tā zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò.
   Zhèiwèi shi Wáng Kēzhǎng, zài Wàijiāobù gōngzuò.

3. Tā shi Shěn Shàoxiào. Tā zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò.
   Zhèiwèi shi Shěn Shàoxiào, zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò.

4. Tā shi Lín Jiàoshòu. Tā zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo shū.
   Zhèiwèi shi Lín Jiàoshòu, zài Jiāzhōu Dàxué jiāo shū.

5. Tā shi Lǚ Kēzhǎng. Tā zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.

Zhèiwèi shi Lǚ Kēzhǎng, zài Táiwān Yínháng gōngzuò.

6. Tā shi Liú Xiǎojiě. Tā zài Táidà niàn shū.

Zhèiwèi shi Liú Xiǎojiě, zài Táidà niàn shū.

7. Tā shi Hán Jiàoshòu. Tā zài Táidà jiāo zhèngzhixué.

Zhèiwèi shi Hán Jiàoshòu, zài Táidà jiāo zhèngzhixué.

C. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ bù shóuxi.
(There is much I'm not familiar with.)

OR Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bù hē chá.
(There are many people here who don't drink tea.)

You: Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bù shóuxide dìfang.
(There is still much I'm not familiar with.)

Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bù hē cháde rén.
(There are many non-tea drinking people here.)

2. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ tīngbudǒng.

Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō tīngbudǒngde dìfang.

3. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bú kàn bào.

Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bú kàn bàode rén.

4. Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō rén bú huì shuō Zhōngguo huà.

Zài zhèr, yǒu hěn duō bú huì shuō Zhōngguo huàde rén.

5. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ bú huì zuò.

Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō bú huì zuòde dìfang.

6. Yǒu hěn duō dìfang wǒ kànbudǒng.

Wǒ hái yǒu hěn duō kànbudǒngde dìfang.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒmen yǐhòu jiànmiànde jīhui hěn duō.
(We will have many more opportunities to meet in the future.)
You: Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō jiànmiàn.
(I hope that in the future we will have an opportunity to meet more.)

2. Wǒ yǐhòu xiàng nín qǐngjiàode jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō xiàng nín qǐngjiào.

3. Wǒmen yǐhòu shuō Zhōngguo huàde jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō shuō Zhōngguo huà.

4. Wǒ yǐhòu xué Zhōngwénde jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō xué Zhōngwén.

5. Wǒmen yǐhòu láide jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō lái.

6. Wǒmen yǐhòu zài yìqǐde jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō zài yìqǐ.

7. Wǒ yǐhòu lǚxíngde jīhui hěn duō.
Xīwàng yǐhòu yǒu jīhui duō lǚxíng.

E. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng, huānyíng.
(cue) zuò
(Section Chief Huáng, welcome, welcome.)
You: Huáng Kēzhǎng, huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuò.
(Section Chief Huáng, welcome, welcome. Please come in and sit down.)

2. Wáng Xiǎojiě, nín hǎo? zuòzuo
Wáng Xiǎojiě, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuòzuo.

3. Lǐ Xiānsheng, nín hǎo? hē yìdiǎn chá
Lǐ Xiānsheng, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai hē yìdiǎn chá.

4. Wú Kēzhǎng, nín hǎo? zuò
Wú Kēzhǎng, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuò.

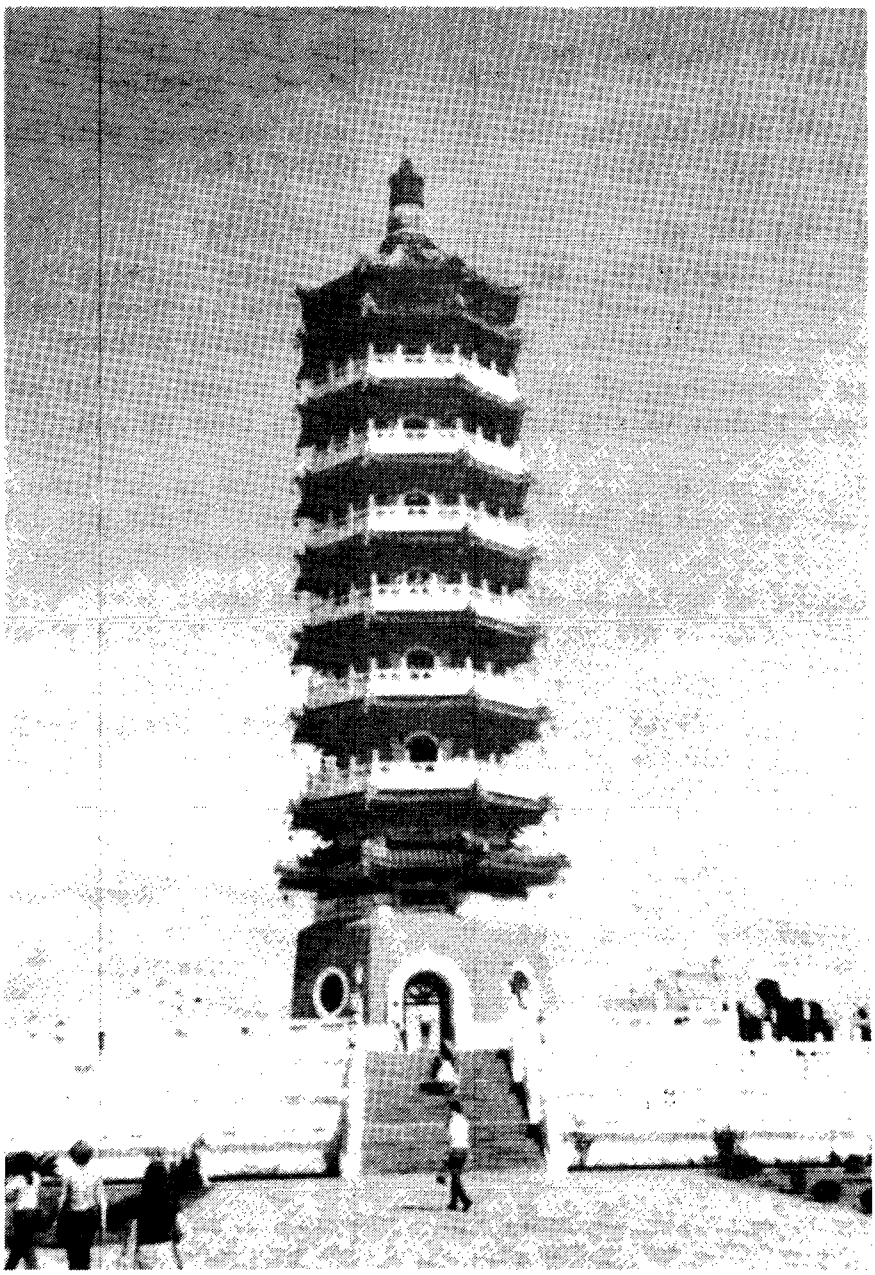
5. Zhào Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng. zuò
Zhào Tàitai, huānyíng, huānyíng. Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuò.

6. Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai, nín hǎo? zuò yìhuǐr

Zhāng Xiānsheng, Zhāng Tàitai, nín hǎo? Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuò yìhuǐr.

7. Qián Kēzhǎng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. zuòzuo

Qián Kēzhǎng, hǎo jiǔ bú jiàn. Qǐng jìn, qǐng jìnlai zuòzuo.



UNIT 5

REFERENCE LIST

(in Běijīng)

1.	B:	Wài.	Hello.
	A:	Wèi, shi Wàijiāobù ma?	Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
	A:	Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.	I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.
2.	B:	Nín shi nǎr a?	Who is this?
	A:	Wǒ xìng Lèkēláiěr. Wǒ shi Fǎguo Dàshiguǎnde Shāngwù Jīngjiguān.	My name is Leclaire. I am the Commercial/Ecomonics Officer from the French Embassy.
	B:	Nín děngyiděng, wǒ gěi nín kànkan tā zài bu zai.	Wait a moment. I'll see whether he is here or not.
3.	B:	Wài, tā zhèihuǐr bú zài. Nín yào liú ge huàr ma?	Hello. He is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
	A:	Láojià, tā huílaide shíhou, nín qǐng ta gěi wo dǎ ge diànhuà.	When he comes back, please ask him to give me a phone call.
4.	B:	Hǎo, qǐng nín bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ. Wǒ xiěxiàlái.	All right. Please tell me your phone number. I'll write it down.
	A:	Wǒde diànhuà shi wǔ èr yāo-sān sān yāo.	My phone number is 521-331.
5.	C:	Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái géi wo dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài.	I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.
	C:	Nǐ yǒu shì ma?	Can I help you with something?
	A:	Shì a! Wǒ nèitiān gēn nín yuēhǎole míngtiān shídiǎn dào nín bàngōng-shì qu tántan.	Yes, you can. The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office at ten o'clock tomorrow for a talk.
6.	A:	Yīnwei míngtiān zǎoshang wǒ yǒu yíjiàn yàojǐnde shì, suóyi xiǎng wèn nín wǒmen néng bu néng gǎi dào xià-wǔ.	Because I have an urgent business matter tomorrow morning, I want to ask you whether we can change it [the appointment] to the afternoon.

*C:	Xiàwǔ shénme shíhou?	What time in the afternoon?
A:	Nín kàn xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn zěnmeyàng? Duì nín fāngbian bu fangbian?	What do you think of three or four in the afternoon? Is that convenient for you?
C:	Sìdiǎn bǐ sāndiǎn hǎo. Wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng děi kāi huì.	Four would be better than three. I have to attend a meeting at three o'clock.
A:	Hǎo ba. Nà míngtiān sìdiǎn zhōng jiàn.	All right. Well then, see you at four o'clock tomorrow.
C:	Hǎo, wǒ sìdiǎn zhōng děng ni.	All right. I'll wait for you at four o'clock.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

7.	háishi	still
8.	wàiguo	foreign, abroad
9.	wàiguo rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
10.	wūzi (yìjiān)	room
11.	yāo	one (telephone pronunciation)

* The remaining sentences in this exchange occur on the C-1 tape.

VOCABULARY

bǎ	(prepositional verb which indicates the direct object)
bàngōngshì	office
gǎi	to change
gǎi dào	to change to
gāngcái	just now, a short time ago
háishi	still
hàomǎ(r)	number
jīngjiguān	economics officer
liú	to leave, to keep, to save
liú(ge)huà(r)	to leave a message
nèitiān	the other day
shāngwù	commercial business
shāngwùguān	commercial officer
wàiguó	foreign, abroad
wàiguo rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
Wàijiāobù	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
wūzi (yìjiān)	room
xiěxiàlái	to write down
yāo	one (telephone pronunciation)
yàojǐn	to be important, to be urgent
yuēhǎole	to have (successfully) made arrangements, to have made an appointment
zhèihuǐr	this moment, at the moment (Běijīng)

(introduced on C-2 and drill tapes)

chūtǔ wénwù zhǎnlǎn	exhibition of archaeological finds
dǎ dao	to make a phone call to
dàibiǎotuán	delegation
gǎnbuhuílái	can't make it back in time
jiàoyuán	teacher

jīnglǐ	manager
qīnzì	personally, privately
tuánzhǎng	head of the delegation
zhǔrèn	director
zìjǐ	oneself ("myself," "yourself," etc.)

(introduced in Communication Game)

chēfáng	garage
dì	ground, earth

Street scene in Shànghǎi

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B:	Wài.	Hello.
A:	Wèi, shi Wàijiāobù ma?	Hello. Is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?
A:	Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.	I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.

Notes on No. 1

Wàijiāobù: Wàijiāo is the word for "diplomacy" (more literally, "foreign relations"). Bù designates an organizational unit; in speaking of the Chinese government, bù is translated as "ministry."* The head of a bù is a bùzhǎng, "minister."

Wài-, "foreign," is used in terms such as wàiguó, "overseas" (literally, "foreign country") and wàiguo rén, "foreigner" (most frequently referring to a person from a non-Asian country). Literally, wài- means "outside," as in wàimian.

Yào zhǎo...shuō huà means, literally, "I would like to look for . . . to speak [with him]."

Telephone conversations: Telephone courtesy in the United States requires that a person identify himself before beginning a conversation. In China, however, it is normal for the caller to ask "Who is this?" and for the person who answers the phone to inquire "Who is calling?"

2. B:	Nín shi nǎr a?	Who is this?
A:	Wǒ xìng Lèkēláiěr. Wǒ shi Fǎguo Dàshiguǎnde Shāngwù Jīngjiguān.	My name is Leclaire. I am the Commercial/Economics Officer from the French Embassy.
B:	Nín děngyiděng, wǒ gěi nín kànkan tā zài bu zai.	Wait a moment. I'll see whether he is here or not.

Notes on No. 2

Nín shi nǎr a? is one polite way to ask who is calling. Nǎr asks for the name of the office or organization which the caller represents. You

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*Bù is also used for a "department" of the U.S. government: Nèizhèngbù, "Department of the Interior"

may also say Nǐ nǎr a? To ask for the caller's name, use Qǐngwèn nǐ shi...? or Qǐngwèn nǐ guìxìng?

Fǎguo: In the PRC, the word for "France" usually has a low tone instead of a falling tone (Fàguo).

The syllable -guān means "government official," "officer," or "office-holder."

Tā zài bu zai: Zài means "to be present" here. With this meaning, zài does not have to be followed by a place word.

3. B:	Wèi, tā zhèihuǐr bú zài. Nín yào liú ge huàr ma?	Hello. He is not here at the moment. Would you like to leave a message?
A:	Láojià, tā huílaide shíhou, nín qǐng ta gěi wo dǎ ge diànhuà.	When he comes back, please ask him to give me a phone call.

Notes on No. 3

Zhèihuǐr is a colloquial word for "now," "at the moment." The word is made up of zhè plus yìhuǐr. Its position preceding the verb shows that it refers to a point in time.

Liú ge huàr: Liú means "to leave [something/someone] behind." Huàr, translated in exchange 3 as "message," is the word for "speech." Directly following a verb (in this case, liú), the yī of unstressed yige may be omitted.

4. B:	Hǎo, qǐng nín bǎ nínde diàn-huà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ. Wǒ xiěxiàlái.	All right. Please tell me your phone number. I'll write it down.
A:	Wǒde diànhuà shi wǔ èr yāo-sān sān yāo.	My phone number is 521-331.

Notes on No. 4

Hàomǎr is used for "number" in speaking of identification numbers such as a passport number. (Shùmu, "number," expresses an amount.)

Yāo is used in Běijīng for giving room numbers and telephone numbers whenever those numbers are given orally.

Xiěxialai is a compound verb which is formed like náxialai. However, while náxialai literally means "to bring down and towards the speaker," xiěxialai does NOT mean "to write in a downward direction towards the speaker." The compound xiěxialai corresponds to the English idiom "to write down."

Qǐng nín bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ illustrates some of the rules concerning the use of the prepositional verb bǎ. (Read the Transportation Module notes on bǎ.)

Bǎ is a prepositional verb used to bring the direct object of a sentence to a position preceding the main verb. To do so has certain effects on the meaning of a sentence. There are reasons why bǎ must be used, why it may not be used, and why it is optional in different kinds of sentences.

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the use of the bǎ construction is optional. You may also say Qǐng ni gàosong wo nínde diànhuà hàomǎr. The sentence fulfills the requirements for the optional use of bǎ but has none of the features which make the use of bǎ a necessity. Let's look more closely at these different requirements and features.

a. What conditions are necessary for the use of bǎ?

(1) The object of bǎ must be acted on. In other words, the action must be performed on the object of bǎ. In the first sentence of exchange 4, nínde diànhuà hàomǎr undergoes the action gàosong. More obvious examples are

Tā bǎ dìtú náchulai le.	He took out the map. (MAP UNDERGOES BEING TAKEN OUT)
Tā bǎ tāde chē mài le.	He sold his car. (CAR UNDERGOES BEING SOLD)
Tā bǎ nèige Zhōngguo zì xiě zai hēibǎnshang le.	He wrote that Chinese character on the chalkboard. (CHINESE CHARACTER UNDERGOES BEING WRITTEN ON THE BOARD)

UNDERGOER OF THE ACTION means that the object is influenced by the action in some way. In "I saw Mr. Wáng yesterday," Mr. Wáng is not considered to be the undergoer of the action.

(2) The verb must be an action verb (such as gàosong in exchange 4). Bǎ is not used with state and process verbs. For example, you may not use bǎ with yǒu, zhīdao, xǐhuan, ài, xiǎng, huì, or dǒng.

(3) The object of bǎ must refer to something specific (such as nínde diànhuà hàomǎr in exchange 4): which telephone number? your telephone number (The questioner knows which number he is referring to, even though he does not know what the number is.) Often the object of bǎ must be translated into English with the definite article "the":

Qǐng ni bǎ huāpíng gěi wo. Please give me the vase. (NOT "a vase")

Tā bǎ liǎngzhāng piào gěi wo le.	He gave me the two tickets. (NOT "[any] two tickets")

(4) The verb phrase must be complex. Here are examples of the ways in which a verb phrase can be made complex so that bǎ may be used:

(ASPECT MARKER)

Tā bǎ tāde chēzi mài le.	He sold his car.

(REDUPLICATED VERB)

Qǐng ni bǎ piào huànhuan.	Please exchange the tickets.

(COMPOUND VERB)

Tā bǎ wǒde dìzhǐ xiěxia-lai le.	He wrote down my address.
Nǐ bǎ xíngli náshang chē qu ba.	Take the baggage onto the train.
Wǒmen zuótiān yǐjīng bǎ zhèijiàn shì shuōhǎo le.	We agreed on this matter yesterday.
Wǒ xiān bǎ zhèige xiěwán zài zǒu.	I will finish writing this first and then leave.
Nǐ bǎ wǒde míngzi xiěcuò le.	You wrote my name wrong.

(MANNER EXPRESSION AFTER THE VERB)

Nǐ bǎ zhèige zì xiěde tài dà le.	You wrote this character too large.
Tā bǎ zhèijiàn shì shuōde hěn qīngchu.	He talked very clearly about this.

(PREPOSITIONAL VERB PHRASE AFTER THE VERB)

Bǎ píjiǔ fàng zai zhuōzi-shang.	Put the beer on the table.
Wǒ bǎ chē tíng zai nèibian děng nín.	I will park the car over there and wait for you.

(INDIRECT OBJECT AFTER THE VERB)

Lǐ Xiānsheng bǎ zìdiǎn gěi xuésheng le.	Mr. Lǐ has given the dictionaries to the students.

(NUMBER PLUS COUNTER AFTER THE VERB)

Qǐng ni zài bǎ tāde diàn-huà hàomǎr niàn yícì.	Please read his telephone number aloud once more.
Qǐng ni bǎ zhèige kàn yixia.	Please take a look at this. (OR "Please read this over.")

In the first sentence of exchange 4, the verb phrase is made complex by having an indirect object after the verb: bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ

b. When MUST bǎ be used?

The examples above which require the use of bǎ are those with a prepositional verb phrase after the verb, those with a manner expression after the verb, and most of the sentences under the heading "Compound Verb." In these examples, the object may not be placed between the verb and the element which follows.

c. When can't bǎ be used?

Bǎ cannot normally be used in a sentence if the verb is not an action verb, if the verb describes perception (like kànjian and tīngjian), if the object is not the undergoer of the action, if the object is indefinite, or if the verb is a simple verb. Here are some examples of sentences in which bǎ cannot be used:

Wǒ mǎile yíge shōuyīnjī.	I bought a radio. (INDEFINITE OBJECT)
Wǒ kànjian ta le.	I saw him. (PERCEPTION VERB [kànjian]; OBJECT DOES NOT UNDERGO ACTION)
Wǒ xiǎng kàn zhèiběn shū.	I would like to read this book. (SIMPLE VERB)
Wǒ yǒu hěn duō wàiguo péngyou.	I have a lot of foreign friends. (yǒu NOT ACTION VERB)
Wǒ zhīdao zhèijiàn shì.	I know of this matter. (zhīdao NOT ACTION VERB)

d. What is the motivation for using bǎ?

Bǎ is used when the verb phrase gives more new important information than the object does. The Chinese prefer to place that important verb phrase in final position in a sentence, where the phrase will be prominent. Bǎ performs the function of taking the object out of the way (to the beginning of a sentence) and allowing the verb phrase to have its full impact.

e. To make a bǎ sentence negative, place the negative adverb in front of bǎ (NOT in front of the main verb).

Tā méi bǎ zhuōzi bānchuqu.	He did not move the table out.
Nǐ bù bǎ ròu* fàng zai bīngxiāngli zěnme xíng?	How can it do for you not to put the meat in the refrigerator? (How can you not put the meat in the refrigerator?)

5. C:	Duìbuqǐ, nǐ gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài.	I'm sorry. When you called me just now, I wasn't in.
C:	Nǐ yǒu shì ma?	Can I help you with something?
A:	Shì a! Wǒ nèitiān gēn nín yuēhǎole míngtiān shídiǎn dào nín bàngōngshì qu tántan.	Yes, you can. The other day I made an appointment with you to go to your office at ten o'clock tomorrow for a talk.

*ròu, "meat"

Notes on No. 5

Gāngcái means "just now," "a short time ago." It may, like other time words, either precede or follow the subject of a sentence.

Tā gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà le.	He called me a short time ago.
Gāngcái tā gěi wo dǎ diànhuà le.	

The one-syllable adverb gāng, "just," always follows the subject of a sentence.

Tā gāng gěi wo dǎ diànhuà.	He just called me.

Nǐ gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà, wǒ bú zài, literally, "You called me just now, I wasn't in": To the first clause (Nǐ gāngcái gěi wo dǎ diànhuà), you could add -de shihou, "when." Even without -de shihou, the relationship between the two clauses is still very close. Colloquially, no pause is needed between them. Here is a similar sentence:

Gāngcái wǒ qù zhǎo ni, nǐ bú zài.	I just went to look for you, but you weren't there.

Nèitiān literally means "that day." It is the Chinese equivalent of "the other day."

Yuēhǎo is a compound verb of result: yuē, "to arrange a meeting," "to make an appointment," plus hǎo, "successfully complete."

Gēn means "with" in the last sentence of exchange 5.

Bàngōngshì: Bàngōng (literally, "manage work") is frequently used for "do work in an office." A bàngōngshì is a room where office work is done, or an "office."

6.	A:	Yīnwei míngtiān zǎoshang wǒ yǒu yíjiàn yàojǐnde shì, suǒyi xiǎng wèn nín wǒmen néng bu néng gǎi dào xiàwǔ.	Because I have an urgent business matter tomorrow morning, I want to ask you whether we can change it [the appointment] to the afternoon.
	C:	Xiàwǔ shénme shíhou?	What time in the afternoon?
	A:	Nín kàn xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn zěnmeyàng? Duì nín fāngbian bu fangbian?	What do you think of three or four in the afternoon? Is that convenient for you?
	C:	Sìdiǎn bǐ sāndiǎn hǎo. Wǒ sāndiǎn zhōng děi kāi huì.	Four would be better than three. I have to attend a meeting at three o'clock.
	A:	Hǎo ba. Nà míngtiān sìdiǎn zhōng jiàn.	All right. Well then, see you at four o'clock tomorrow.
	C:	Hǎo, wǒ sìdiǎn zhōng děng ni.	All right. I'll wait for you at four o'clock.

Notes on No. 6

Yàojǐn means "to be urgent," "to be important."

Yīnwei...suóyi: When the first part of an English sentence begins with the word "because," it is usually considered redundant to begin the second part with "therefore." Thus the Chinese word suóyi, "therefore," in the first sentence of exchange 6, is not translated into English. In Chinese, however, suóyi is commonly used after a clause beginning with yīnwei, "because."

The verbs gǎi and huàn are both frequently translated as "to change." Gǎi means "change" in the sense of "alter," and huàn means "change" in the sense of "exchange."

Gǎi dào xiàwǔ, "change (it) to the afternoon": In this phrase, the prepositional verb dào and its object xiàwǔ do not precede the verb; they follow the verb. A dào, "to," phrase which precedes the main verb in a sentence can be a scene setter, that is, you go "to" a place and the action takes place there. Following the main verb in a sentence, a dào phrase can indicate where something ends up as a result of the action. In the first sentence of exchange 6, the appointment will END UP in the afternoon. Here are some examples of dào phrases:

Tā dào càishichǎng mǎi cài qu le.	He went to the market to buy groceries. (SCENE SETTER)
Wǒ gāngcái dào wǔlóu zhǎo Chén Tàitai qu le.	Just now I went to the fifth floor to look for Mrs. Chén. (SCENE SETTER)
Tā pǎo dào shānshang qu le.	He ran to the top of the mountain. ("He" ENDS UP ON THE MOUNTAINTOP.)

7.	háishi	still
8.	wàiguo	foreign, abroad
9.	wàiguo rén	foreigner (non-Chinese)
10.	wūzi (yìjiān)	room
11.	yāo	one (telephone pronunciation)

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Háishi means "still" in the sense of "as before." It is used in some of the same ways that hái is used.

Suīrán tā yǒu shíhou shuō huà bú kèqi, kěshi wǒ háishi xǐhuan ta.	Although he is sometimes impolite in his speech, I still like him.

Wǒ háishi bù dǒng "le" zěnme yòng.	I still don't understand how le is used.

Wàiguo rén, "foreigner": The use of this term is still generally based on race rather than on citizenship. Even Chinese who are American citizens living in the United States often refer to non-Chinese Americans as wàiguo rén.

Wūzi, "room": The counter for wūzi is -jiān, which literally means "interstice," "interval," "space," "room."

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wài, shi Wàijiāobù ma?
   (cue) Lín Sīzhǎng
   (Hello, is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?)

   You: Wài, shi Wàijiāobù ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Sīzhǎng shuō huà.
   (Hello, is this the Ministry of Foreign Affairs? I want to speak with Department Chief Lín.)

2. Wài, shi Měiguo Wǔguānchù ma?
   Wèi Shàoxiào

   Wài, shi Měiguo Wǔguānchù ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Wèi Shàoxiào shuō huà.

3. Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma?
   Lín Kēzhǎng

   Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lín Kēzhǎng shuō huà.

4. Wài, shi Běijīng Fàndiàn ma?
   Bāoěr Xiānsheng

   Wài, shi Běijīng Fàndiàn ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Bāoěr Xiānsheng shuō huà.

5. Wài, shi Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn ma?
   Lǐ Xiānsheng

   Wài, shi Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Lǐ Xiānsheng shuō huà.

6. Wài, shi Měidàsī ma?
   Mèng Tóngzhì

   Wài, shi Měidàsī ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Mèng Tóngzhì shuō huà.

7. Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma?
   Zhāngnán Tóngzhì

   Wài, shi Zhōngguo Yínháng ma? Wǒ yào zhǎo Zhāngnán Tóngzhì shuō huà.

B. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā zài bu zai.
   (I'll see whether he is here or not.)

   You: Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā zài bu zai.
   (Please wait a moment. I'll see whether he is here or not.)

2. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā máng bu mang.

   Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā máng bu mang.

3. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā yǒu gōngfu meiyou.

   Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā yǒu gōngfu meiyou.

4. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā láile meiyou.

   Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā láile meiyou.

5. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā zǒule meiyou.

Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā zǒule meiyou.

6. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā huílaile meiyou.

Qǐng ni děngyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā huílaile meiyou.

7. Wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā huíqule meiyou.

Qǐng ni děnyiděng, wǒ gěi ni kànkan tā huíqule meiyou.

C. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Láojià, bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.
(cue) Wáng Xiānshengde diànhuà hàomǎr
(Please tell me his telephone number.)

You: Láojià, bǎ Wáng Xiānshengde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.
(Please tell me Mr. Wáng's telephone number.)

2. Láojià, bǎ Wáng Xiānshengde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.
tāde diànhuà hàomǎr

Láojià, bǎ tāde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.

3. Láojià, bǎ tāde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ. tāde dìzhǐ

Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàosong wǒ.

4. Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàosong wǒ. tāde bàngōngshìde hàomǎr

Láojià, bǎ tāde bàngōngshìde hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.

5. Láojià, bǎ tāde bàngōngshìde hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.
tāde dìzhǐ

Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàosong wǒ.

6. Láojià, bǎ tāde dìzhǐ gàosong wǒ. nínde diànhuà hàomǎr

Láojià, bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.

7. Láojià, bǎ nínde diànhuà hàomǎr gàosong wǒ.

D. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? (cue) not yet (Have you written it down?)	You: Wǒ hái méi xiěxiàlái. (I haven't written it down yet.)
2.	Nǐ xiěhǎo le ma? soon will	Wǒ kuài xiěhǎo le.
3.	Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? already	Wǒ yǐjīng xiěxiàlái le.
4.	Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? not yet	Wǒ hái méi xiěxiàlái.
5.	Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? did not	Wǒ méi xiěxiàlái.
6.	Nǐ xiěhǎo le ma? already	Wǒ yǐjīng xiěhǎo le.
7.	Nǐ xiěxiàlái le ma? Yes, I did	Wǒ xiěxiàlái le.

E. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Nǐ gēn tā yuēhǎo le ma? (cue) tā bàngōngshì (Did you make arrangements with him?)	You: Gēn tā yuēhǎo le, zài tā bàngōngshì jiàn. (I made arrangements with him to meet at his office.)
2.	Nǐ gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le ma? huǒchēzhàn	Gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le, zài huǒchēzhàn jiàn.
3.	Nǐ gēn Lí Nǚshì yuēhǎo le ma? wǒde bàngōngshì	Gēn Lí Nǚshì yuēhǎo le, zài wǒde bàngōngshì jiàn.
4.	Nǐ gēn Liú Zhǔrèn yuēhǎo le ma? Wàijiāobù	Gēn Liú Zhǔrèn yuēhǎo le, zài Wàijiāobù jiàn.
5.	Nǐ gēn Bāo Jiàoshòu yuēhǎo le ma? xuéxiào	Gēn Bāo Jiàoshòu yuēhǎo le, zài xuéxiào jiàn.
6.	Nǐ gēn Bái Kēzhǎng yuēhǎo le ma? tāde bàngōngshì	Gēn Bái Kēzhǎng yuēhǎo le, zài tāde bàngōngshì jiàn.
7.	Nǐ gēn Yáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le ma? huìkèshì	Gēn Yáng Xiānsheng yuēhǎo le, zài huìkèshì jiàn.

F. Substitution Drill

You will need the word zhǔrèn, "director," in this exercise.

1. Speaker: Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒmen yǒu yàojǐnde shì, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.
   (cue) Lín Zhǔrèn bù néng lái
   (Because we have some important business in the morning, we will have to change to the afternoon.)
   You: Yīnwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhǔrèn bù néng lái, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.
   (Because Director Lín cannot come in the morning, we will have to change to the afternoon.)

2. Yīnwei shàngwǔ Lín Zhǔrèn bù néng lái, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le. tā zài Wàijiāobù kāi huì
   Yīnwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wàijiāobù kāi huì, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

3. Yīnwei shàngwǔ tā zài Wàijiāobù kāi huì, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi jiāo shū
   Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

4. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi jiāo shū, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi dào Dàshiguǎn qù
   Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào Dàshiguǎn qù, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

5. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi dào Dàshiguǎn qù, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ děi gēn Wǔ Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan
   Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

6. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ děi gēn Wǔ Xiānsheng dāngmiàn tántan, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le. wǒ méi gōngfu
   Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

7. Yīnwei shàngwǔ wǒ méi gōngfu, suǒyi gǎidào xiàwǔ le.

G. Substitution Drill

1.	Speaker: Xiàwǔ sān-sìdiǎn zěnmeyàng? (cue) tā (How is [How about] three or four in the afternoon?)	You: Tā zěnmeyàng? (How is he? [How about him?])
2.	Tā zěnmeyàng? Táiwān	Táiwān zěnmeyàng?
3.	Táiwān zěnmeyàng? Táiwānde jīngji	Táiwānde jīngji zěnmeyàng?
4.	Táiwānde jīngji zěnmeyàng? nèige fàndiàn	Nèige fàndiàn zěnmeyàng?
5.	Nèige fàndiàn zěnmeyàng? zhèige xuéxiào	Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng?
6.	Zhèige xuéxiào zěnmeyàng? tāmen màide diànshì	Tāmen màide diànshì zěnmeyàng?
7.	Tāmen màide diànshì zěnmeyàng?	

H. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì. (cue) when (They are meeting tomorrow.)	You: Tāmen míngtiān shénme shíhou kāi huì? (When are they meeting tomorrow?)
2.	Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì. where	Tāmen míngtiān zài nǎr kāi huì?
3.	Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le. when	Tāmen zuótiān shi shénme shíhou kāide huì?
4.	Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le. where	Tāmen zuótiān shi zài nǎr kāide huì?
5.	Tāmen míngtiān kāi huì. how many hours	Tāmen míntiān kāi huì kāi jǐge zhōngtóu?
6.	Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì le. how long	Tāmen zuótiān kāi huì kāile duō jiǔ?
7.	Tāmen yǐjīng kāi huì le ma? yes	Tāmen yǐjīng kāi huì le.

UNIT 6

REFERENCE LIST

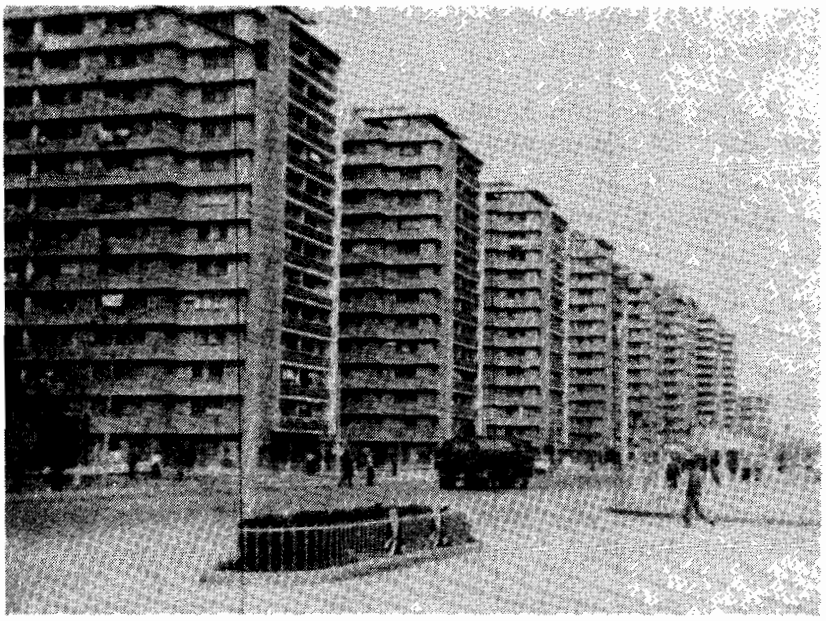
(in Taipei)

1.	B:	Jīntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?	Let's go have lunch together today. Okay?
	A:	Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba.	All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant?
2.	B:	Dōngménde cài kǒngpà méiyou Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo ba.	I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
	A:	Suírán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen zhèli jìn.	Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.
3.	B:	Òu, hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fànguǎnzi lí wǒmen zhèli gèng jìn.	Oh, there is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.
	B:	Tāmen nàlide cài fēicháng hǎo.	The food there is extremely good.
	B:	Jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni dào nàli qù chī.	Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.
4.	A:	Nà bù hǎo yìsi!	I can't let you do that! (That would be too embarrassing!)
	B:	Bié kèqi, méi shenme. Nèige dìfangde cài yòu hǎo yòu piányi.	Don't be polite. It's nothing. The food there is both good and cheap.
5.	A:	Nǐ shuōde dìfang yídìng hǎo.	Any place you suggest is sure to be good.
	B:	Tāmen nàli yǒu hǎoxiē cài biéde dìfang chībuzháo.	They have a good many dishes there that you can't find (at) other places.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

6.	bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
7.	kànfa	opinion, view

8.	**wǎnfàn**	supper, dinner
9.	**xiǎngfa**	idea, opinion
10.	**yìxiē**	some, several, a few
11.	**zǎofàn**	breakfast
12.	**zuòfa**	way of doing things, method, practice



Modern apartments in Shànghǎi

VOCABULARY

biéde	other, different
bù hǎo yìsi	to be embarrassing; to feel embarrassed
bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
cài	food, cooked dish
cāntīng	dining room; restaurant
chībuzháo	can't find (to eat)
Dàhuá Cāntīng	Great China Restaurant
Dōngmén Cāntīng	East Gate Restaurant
fēicháng	very, extremely, highly
gèng	even more
hǎoxiē	a good many, a lot
kànfa	opinion, view
méiyou...nàme/zhème	is not as...as...
suírán(suīrán)...kěshi...	although, even though...(still)...
wǎnfàn	supper, dinner
xiǎngfa	idea, opinion
yídìng	certainly
yìxiē	some, several, a few
yòu...yòu...	both...and...
zǎofàn	breakfast
zhōngfàn	lunch
zuòfa	way of doing things, method, practice

(introduced on C-2 tape)

ānpaihǎo le	successfully arranged
-bù	(counter for cars and buses)
chūfā	to start a journey
jiāoqū	suburbs

lǎoshi	always, all the time
lián...(yě)	even...(also)
Shísānlíng	Ming Tombs (literally, "Thirteen Tombs")
yěcān	picnic
yǒu míng	to be famous
Yúyuán	Szechuan Garden
zhāodài	to be hospitable to

REFERENCE NOTES

1.	B:	Jīntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?	Let's go have lunch together today. Okay?
	A:	Hǎo a, dào Dōngmén Cāntīng qù chī ba.	All right. Why don't we go to the East Gate Restaurant?

Note on No. 1

Zhōngfàn means, literally, "middle meal." "Breakfast" is zǎofàn, "early meal." "Supper" is wǎnfàn, "late meal."

2.	B:	Dōngménde cài kǒngpà méiyou Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo ba.	I'm afraid that the food at the East Gate isn't as good as the food at the Great China.
	A:	Suírán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen zhèli jìn.	Even though it [East Gate] is not too good, it is close to us.

Notes on No. 2

Cài, "(nonstaple) food," "dish," "course (of a meal)": Literally, cài means "vegetables." It refers to any dish that is eaten with rice. Both meat and vegetable dishes are included in the meaning.

The pattern ...(méi)you...nàme... is used to make comparisons when one thing is LESS than another.

1	+	méiyou	+	2	+	nàme/zhème	+	STATE VERB (OFTEN ADJECTIVAL VERB)
Tā		méiyou		nǐ		nàme		máng.
Wǒ		méiyou		tā		nàme		cōngming.
Tā		méiyou		wǒ		nàme		yǒu qián.

Used less frequently without the negative méi-, the pattern means "to be as [quality] AS [something else]."

Nǐde shū méiyǒu wǒde shū nàme duō.	Your books are not as many as mine. (You don't have as many books as I do.)
Yǒu.	Yes, they are. (Yes, I do have as many books as you do.)
Nèige xuéxiàode túshūguǎn yǒu zhèige xuéxiàode zhème hǎo ma?	Is that school's library as good as this one's?

Suírán...kěshi...: Suírán (or suīrán), "although," must always be followed by kěshi or dànshi, meaning "but," in the second part of a sentence. Kěshi/dànshi would not usually be translated into English, but sometimes the word "still" is included in the translation: "Although it's not too good, still it's close to us." Suírán may either precede the subject or be placed between the subject and the verb of a sentence.

Suīrán tā xǐhuan lǚxíng, kěshi tā méi qùguo Zhōngguó.	Although she likes to travel, she has never been to China.
Tā suīrán jiǎngle hǎojǐcì, kěshi wǒ háishi bù dǒng.	Although he explained it many times, I still didn't understand.
Wǒ suīrán méi kànjianguo, kěshi tīng rén shuōguo.	Although I have never seen it, I have heard of it.

3.	B:	Òu, hái yǒu yíge xīn kāide fànguǎnzi lí wǒmen zhèli gèng jìn.	Oh, there is also a newly opened restaurant that is even closer to us.
	B:	Tāmen nàlide cài fēicháng hǎo.	The food there is exceptionally good.
	B:	Jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni dào nàli qù chī.	Today I am going to invite you to go there to eat.

Notes on No. 3

Xīn kāide: The adjectival verb xīn, "new," means "newly," "recently" when used as an adverb.

Gèng, "more," "even more," "still more"

Zài lǐngshiguǎn gōngzuòde rén bǐ dàshiguǎn gèng duō.	More people work at the consulates than at the embassy.
Lǜ píngguǒ hěn guì, hóng píngguǒ gèng guì.	Green apples are expensive; red apples are even more expensive.
Zhāng Tíngfēng shuōde Zhōngguo huà, Zhōngguo rén hěn nán tīngdedǒng, wàiguo rén yídìng gèng nán.	Zhāng Tíng Fēng's Chinese is hard for Chinese people to understand; for a foreigner, it would certainly be even harder.

An overview of comparison: You have now learned several ways to compare things. The patterns presented here are the most common ones. Each pattern has a standard purpose:

(MORE)
...bǐ... (STATE VERB)

(LESS)
...méiyou...nàme (STATE VERB)

(EQUAL)
...gēn...yíyang (STATE VERB)

A simple adjectival verb may also be used to make a comparison:

Zhèi liǎngběn, nèiběn guì?	Which of these two books is more expensive?

For each of the three patterns above (MORE--LESS--EQUAL), the comparison is made with a STATE verb. State verbs include adjectival verbs (hǎo, "to be good"), auxiliary verbs (huì, "to know how to," "can"), and verbs describing mental attitudes or situations (zhīdao, "to know"; xǐhuan, "to like"; ài, "to love").

Tā bǐ wo ài chī Zhōngguo fàn.	He loves to eat Chinese food more than I.
Zhèijiàn shìqing, nǐ bǐ tā zhīdao.	You know more about this than he does.
Tā méiyou wǒ zhème xǐhuan kàn diànyǐng.	He doesn't like to see movies as much as I do.

Although the verb phrase begins with a state verb, that may not be the only word in the comparison. It may be expanded to include other verbs (any type) and objects.

The things being compared may also be expanded. Whole sentences may be placed in the slots for things compared:

Zuò huǒchē méiyou zuò fēijī nàme kuài.	Going by train is not as fast as going by plane.
Wǒ xué Zhōngwén bǐ tā xué lìshǐ róngyi.	It's easier for him, studying history, than it is for me, studying Chinese.

Although the prepositional verb bǐ is used to say that one thing is "more" than another, do not use the negative of this pattern to say that something is "less."

Tā bǐ tā gēge néng shuō huà.	He is a better talker (smoother talker) than his older brother.

This pattern may also be expanded to indicate just HOW MUCH more one thing is than another. (Place the amount after the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèiběn bǐ nèiběn guì sānkuài qián.	This book is three dollars more expensive than that one.
Wǒ bǐ tā dà liǎngsuì.	I am two years older than she is.

Another way to indicate how much more is to add -de duō, "a lot," to an adjectival verb.

Zhèige bǐ nèige hǎokànde duō!	This is much better looking than that!

Use the pattern ...méiyou...nàme + state verb to say that one thing is less than another.

Wǒde zì méiyou tāde nàme hǎokàn.	My characters don't look as good as his.
Tā xiǎng mǎide fángzi méiyou zhèige fángzi jìn.	The house she wants to buy isn't as close as this one.

The affirmative pattern ...yǒu...nàme + state verb is ambiguous: it says that one item is AT LEAST AS expensive as another item which is either equally expensive or less expensive. This pattern is not as common as ...méiyou...nàme + state verb.

The adverbs gèng, "even more," and zuì, "most," are easily used to compare more than two things. (Place these adverbs before the verb in a sentence.)

Zhèi liǎngběn hěn guì, kěshi nèiběn gèng guì.	These two books are very expensive, but that one is even more expensive.
DìyīběN bǐ dìèrběn guì, kěshi dìsānběn zuì guì.	The first book is more expensive than that one, but the third one is the most expensive.

If the entire sentence involves a comparison of the three books, the speaker may single out the most expensive book with zuì, or sometimes without it.

Zhèi sānběn shū, něiběn guì?	Of these three books, which is the (most) expensive one?
Zhèiběn zuì guì.	This one is the most expensive.

4.	A:	Nà bù hǎo yìsi!	I can't let you do that! (That would be too embarrassing!)
	B:	Bié kèqi, méi shenme. Nèige dìfangde cài yòu hǎo yòu piányi.	Don't be polite. It's nothing. The food there is both good and cheap.

Notes on No. 4

Bù hǎo yìsi is an idiomatic phrase meaning "to be embarrassing." In Chinese culture, treating someone to a meal both shows your respect for him and maintains your status as a generous host. In exchange 4, Nà bù hǎo yìsi means "I'm embarrassed to have you show me so much respect," or "I'm embarrassed to appear to be too cheap to treat you." Bù hǎo yìsi also means "to feel embarrassed."

Yòu...yòu..., "both...and...": The element following each yòu may be as simple as an adjectival verb or as complex as a full verb phrase.

Tā háizi yòu huì shuō Yīngwén, yòu huì shuō Zhōngguó huà.	His child can speak both English and Chinese.

5. A:	Nǐ shuōde dìfang yídìng hǎo.	Any place you suggest is sure to be good.
B:	Tāmen nàli yǒu hǎoxiē cài biéde dìfang chībuzháo.	They have a good many dishes there that you can't find (at) other places.

Notes on No. 5

Yídìng, "certainly," can act as either an adverb or an adjectival verb.

(ADVERB)

Tā yídìng lái.	He will definitely come.
Wǒ bù yídìng qù.	It's not certain that I will go.
Wǒ hái bù yídìng qù.	It's not yet certain that I will go.

(ADJECTIVAL VERB)

Nǐ nèitiān qù?	On what day are you going there?
Hái bù yídìng.	It's not certain yet.
Nà shi yídìngde.	That's for sure.

Hǎoxiē means "a good many" or "a lot." You have seen -xiē, "several," "some," in zhèixie, "these," and nèixie, "those." The element -xiē also occurs in yìxiē, "some," "a few": Shūjiàzishang hái yǒu yìxiē shū, "There are still a few books on the bookcase."

Biéde is the word for "other" in the sense of "a different one." Lìngwài is the word for "other" when you mean "an additional one."

Chībuzháo: In this compound verb of result, the ending -zháo indicates success in obtaining something. Here are some examples of compounds ending in -zháo:

Wǒ zhǎobuzháo tāde diànhuà hàomǎr.	I cannot find his phone number.
Jīntiān méi mǎizháo píngguǒ.	I did not succeed in buying apples today.

6.	bù yídìng	not necessarily; it's not definite
7.	kànfa	opinion, view
8.	wǎnfàn	supper, dinner
9.	xiǎngfa	idea, opinion
10.	yìxiē	some, several, a few
11.	zǎofàn	breakfast
12.	zuòfa	way of doing things, method, practice

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Kànfa, "opinion," "view," may be loosely translated as "way of looking at things." The word is made up of kàn, to look," and fǎ, "method," "way."

Wǒmen duì zhèijiàn shìde kànfa bù yíyàng.	Our opinions on this matter are not the same.

Xiǎngfa, "idea," "opinion," is made up of xiǎng, "to think," and fǎ, "method," "way." Xiǎngfa is a "way of thinking." The word is actually pronounced xiángfa.

Tāde xiǎngfa gēn wǒde yíyàng.	His way of thinking is the same as mine.

Zuòfa, "way of doing things," "method," "practice," is made up of the verb zuò, "to do," and fǎ, "method," "way."

Nǐde mùdi hěn hǎo, kěshi wǒ bù xǐhuan nǐde zuòfa.	Your goal is good, but I don't like your methods.

DRILLS

A. Response Drill

1.	Speaker: Jīntiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma? (Let's go have lunch together today. Okay?)	You: Hǎo, jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni. (All right. Today I'm inviting you.)
	OR Jīntiān wǒ qǐng ni qù chī zhōngfàn. (Today I am inviting you to go to eat lunch.)	Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn. (Don't be so polite. Let's just go together and split the bill.)
2.	Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?	Hǎo, míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng ni.
3.	Míngtiān zhōngwǔ wǒ qǐng ni qù chī zhōngfàn.	Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn.
4.	Xīngqīwǔ wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?	Hǎo, Xīngqīwǔ wǒ qǐng ni.
5.	Xīngqīliù wǒ qǐng ni qù chī zhōngfàn.	Bié kèqi, wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn.
6.	Míngtiān wǒmen yìqǐ qù chī zhōngfàn, hǎo ma?	Hǎo, míngtiān wǒ qǐng ni.

B: Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Nèige ròu bǐ zhèige ròu hǎo. (This meat is better than that meat.)	You: Zhèige ròu méiyou nèige ròu nàme hǎo. (This meat is not as good as that meat.)
2.	Xīnde bǐ jiùde hǎo.	Jiùde méiyou xīnde nàme hǎo.
3.	Dàhuáde cài bǐ Dōngménde cài hǎo.	Dōngménde cài méiyou Dàhuáde cài nàme hǎo.

4. Tāde qián bǐ wǒde qián duō. — Wǒde qián méiyou tāde qián nàme duō.

5. Nèige ròu bǐ zhèige ròu guì. — Zhèige ròu méiyou nèige ròu nàme guì.

6. Jiù shū bǐ xīn shū piányi. — Xīn shū méiyou jiù shū nàme piányi.

7. Tā kāi chē bǐ wǒ kāide kuài. — Wǒ kāi chē méiyou tā kāide nàme kuài.

C. Combination Drill

1. Speaker: Bú tài hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn. (It is not too good. It is close to us.)
   OR Hěn hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. (It is very good. It is too far from us.)
   You: Suīrán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā jìn. (Even though it is not too good, it is close to us.)
   Suīrán hěn hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. (Even though it is very good, it is too far from us.)

2. Bú tài fāngbian. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn. — Suīrán bú tài fāngbian, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā jìn.

3. Bú tài piányi. Lí wǒmen jiā jìn. — Suīrán bú tài piányi, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā jìn.

4. Hěn piányi. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. — Suīrán hěn piányi, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.

5. Hěn hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn. — Suīrán hěn hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā tài yuǎn.

6. Bú tài hǎo. Lí wǒmen jiā hěn jìn. — Suīrán bú tài hǎo, kěshi lí wǒmen jiā hěn jìn.

D. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Nèige fànguǎnzi lí zhèr hěn jìn.
   (cue) zhèige
   (That restaurant is very close to here.)
   You: Zhèige fànguǎnzi bǐ nèige fànguǎnzi lí zhèr gèng jìn.
   (This restaurant is even closer to here than that restaurant.)

2. Tā jiā lí zhèr hěn jìn.
   wǒ jiā
   Wǒ jiā bǐ tā jiā lí zhèr gèng jìn.

3. Nèige yínháng lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
   Zhōngguo Yínháng
   Zhōngguo Yínháng bǐ nèige yínháng lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.

4. Wǔlù Qìchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
   nèige Qìchēzhàn
   Nèige Qìchēzhàn bǐ Wǔlù Qìchēzhàn lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.

5. Wǔguānchù lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
   Dàshiguǎn
   Dàshiguǎn bǐ Wǔguānchù lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.

6. Huǒchēzhàn lí zhèr hěn jìn.
   Gōnglùjú chēzhàn
   Gōnglùjú chēzhàn bǐ Huǒchēzhàn lí zhèr gèng jìn.

7. Wú Kēzhǎng jiā lí zhèr hěn yuǎn.
   Lǐ Jiàoshòu jiā
   Lǐ Jiàoshòu jiā bǐ Wú Kēzhǎng jiā lí zhèr gèng yuǎn.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián.
   (cue) the same
   (Both Miss Zhāng and Mr. Wáng have money [are rich].)
   You: Zhāng Xiǎojiě gēn Wáng Xiānsheng yíyàng yǒu qián.
   (Miss Zhāng and Mr. Wáng are equally rich.)

2. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián. more
   Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānsheng yǒu qián.

3. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián. less
   Zhāng Xiǎojiě méiyou Wáng Xiānsheng nàme yǒu qián.

4. Zhāng Xiǎojiě, Wáng Xiānsheng dōu yǒu qián. even more
   Zhāng Xiǎojiě bǐ Wáng Xiānsheng gèng yǒu qián.

5. Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qián, Wáng Xiānshengde qián dōu hěn duō.
   the same
   Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qián gēn Wáng Xiānshengde qián yíyàng duō.

6. Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qián, Wáng Xiānshengde qián dōu hěn duō.
   less
   Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qián méiyou Wáng Xiānshengde qián nàme duō.

7. Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qián, Wáng Xiānshengde qián dōu hěn duō.
   even more
   Zhāng Xiǎojiěde qián bǐ Wáng Xiānshengde qián gèng duō.

F. Substitution Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐmen zhèrde cài hěn hǎo.
   (cue) exceptionally
   (Your food here is very good.)
   You: Nǐmen zhèrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
   (Your food here is exceptionally good.)

2. Nǐmen zhèrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
   extremely
   Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.

3. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.
   a little (more)
   Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎo yìdiǎn.

4. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎo yìdiǎn.
   even more
   Nǐmen zhèrde cài gèng hǎo.

5. Nǐmen zhèrde cài gèng hǎo.
   extremely
   Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.

6. Nǐmen zhèrde cài hǎojíle.
   expecially
   Nǐmen zhèrde cài tèbié hǎo.

7. Nǐmen zhèrde cài tèbié hǎo.

G. Combination Drill

1. Speaker: Zhèiběn shū hěn hǎo. Zhèiběn shū hěn piányi. (This book is good. This book is inexpensive.)
   You: Zhèiběn shū yòu hǎo yòu piányi. (This book is both good and inexpensive.)

2. Nǐ mǎide dìtú hěn hǎo. Nǐ mǎide dìtú hěn piányi.
   Nǐ mǎide dìtú yǒu hǎo yòu piányi.

3. Tā zhùde fàndiàn hěn hǎo. Tā zhùde fàndiàn hěn dà.
   Tā zhùde fàndiàn yòu hǎo yòu dà.

4. Nèibān fēijī hěn kuài. Nèibān fēijī hěn piányi.
   Nèibān fēijī yòu kuài yòu piányi.

5. Zuò huǒchē qù hěn hǎo. Zuò huǒchē qù hěn fāngbian.
   Zuò huǒchē qù yòu hǎo yòu fāngbian.

6. Zhège fànguǎnzi hěn jìn. Zhège fànguǎnzi hěn piányi.
   Zhège fànguǎnzi yòu jìn yòu piányi.

7. Tā mǎide dìtǎn hěn piányi. Tā mǎide dìtǎn hěn hǎo.
   Tā mǎide dìtǎn yòu piányi yòu hǎo.

H. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Zhèrde ròu fēicháng hǎo. (cue) chī (The meat here is exceptionally good.)
   You: Zhèrde ròu fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang chībuzháo. (The meat here is exceptionally good. You can't find anything like it anywhere else.)

2. Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo. mǎi
   Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang mǎibuzháo.

3. Nàrde táng fēicháng hǎo. mǎi
   Nàrde táng fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang mǎibuzháo.

4. Zhèrde diànyǐng fēicháng hǎo. kàn
   Zhèrde diànyǐng fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang kànbuzháo.

5. Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō. kàn
   Zhèrde shū fēicháng duō, biéde dìfang kànbuzháo.

6. Nàrde diànshì fēicháng hǎo.
   mǎi

   Nàrde diànshì fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang mǎibuzháo.

7. Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo.
   chī

   Nàrde cài fēicháng hǎo, biéde dìfang chībuzháo.

Drying rice in front of a temple in central Taiwan

UNIT 7

REFERENCE LIST

(in Taipei)

1.	B:	Wèi.	Hello.
	A:	Zhāng Xiānsheng ma?	Is this Mr. Zhāng?
2.	B:	Shìde. Nín shì bu shi Bái Nǚshì?	Yes. Is this Miss White?
	A:	Shì. Zhāng Xiānsheng, wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	Yes. Mr. Zhāng, I have something I would like to ask you about.
3.	B:	Shénme shì?	What is it?
	A:	Tīngshuō nín nàbian xīn láile yíwèi Fāng Xiān-sheng, shi gāng pàilaide; tāde míngzi wǒ wàngji le.	I have heard that you recently had a Mr. Fāng join you, who has just been assigned to your office. I have forgotten his given name.
4.	B:	Bú cuò, Fāng Déming shi shàngge lǐbài pài dào wǒmen zhèli láide.	That's right. Fāng Déming was sent over here last week.
	B:	Zěnme? Nǐ rènshi ta ma?	Why? Do you know him?
5.	A:	Bú rènshi.	I don't know him.
	A:	Búguò tīngshuō tā yě shi Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, suóyi xiǎng qǐng ni gěi wo jièshao jièshao.	However, I have heard that he also graduated from the University of California, so I wanted to ask you to introduce me to him.
6.	B:	Méi wèntí. Wǒ kànkan... hǎo, wǒmen xiànzài dōu yǒu gōngfu.	No problem. I'll take a look.... Okay, we are both free now.
	B:	Nǐ xiànzài néng lái ma?	Can you come now?
7.	A:	Xíng.	That will be fine.
	A:	Wǒ mǎshàng dào nín bàngōng-shì lái.	I'll come to your office right away.
	A:	Chàbuduō bànge zhōngtóu jiù dào.	I'll be there in about half an hour.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	jìde	to remember
9.	rènde	to recognize, to know (alternate word for rènshi)
10.	rènshi zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")
11.	wàng	to forget (alternate word for wàngji, especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something)
12.	wánquán	completely
13.	xiǎngqilai	to think of, to remember
14.	zuǒyòu	approximately

VOCABULARY

bìyè	to graduate
bú cuò	not bad, pretty good; that's right
chàbuduō	almost, about, approximately
dǎting	to inquire about, to ask about
jìde	to remember
mǎshàng	immediately
méi wèntí	(there's) no problem
pài dào	to send to
pàilai	to send here
rènde	to recognize, to know
rènshi	to recognize, to know
rènshi zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")
tīngshuō	to hear that
wàng	to forget
wàngji	to forget
wánquán	completely
wèntí	problem, question
xiǎngqilai	to think of, to remember
zuǒyòu	approximately

(introduced on C-2 tape)

cōngming	to be intelligent
duōde duō	much more
kěnéng	maybe
Shìjiè Yínháng	World Bank
xiū jià	to take a vacation
yánjiuyuàn	graduate school
yàobushi...jiù shi...	if it's not...then it will be...
yònggōng	to be hardworking
yuèchū	the beginning of the month
yuèdǐ	the end of the month

REFERENCE NOTES

1.	B:	Wèi.	Hello.
	A:	Zhāng Xiānsheng ma?	Is this Mr. Zhāng?
2.	B:	Shìde. Nín shì bu shi Bái Nǚshì?	Yes. Is this Miss White?
	A:	Shì. Zhāng Xiānsheng, wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	Yes. Mr. Zhāng, I have something I would like to ask you about.

Notes on Nos. 1-2

Gēn nín dǎting, "ask information from you": Note that the prepositional verb gēn is translated as "from." Dǎting, "to inquire," is less formal than qǐngjiào and requests information rather than advice.

Objects of reduplicated verbs: Reduplicated verbs may be followed only by DEFINITE objects. Indefinite objects of reduplicated verbs precede those verbs. In the last sentence of exchange 2, the object of the reduplicated verb dǎting dǎting is indefinite: yíjiàn shì, "a matter" Thus the object is introduced in the clause wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì which precedes the entire verb phrase xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.

Reduplicating a verb makes it indefinite; adding an indefinite object might cause confusion. The reduplicated verbs in the sentences below have definite objects:

Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting nèijiàn shì.	I would like to ask you about that.
Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting zhèijiàn shì.	I would like to ask you about this.
Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting tāde shì.	I would like to ask you about his matter (about him).
Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting nǐde nèijiàn shì.	I would like to ask you about that matter of yours.

Simple verbs are used in the following sentences, which have indefinite objects:

Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting yìdiǎn shì.	I would like to ask you about something.
Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting hěn duō shì.	I would like to ask you about a lot of things.
Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting jǐjiàn shì.	I would like to ask you about a few things.

3. B:	Shénme shì?	What is it?
A:	Tīngshuō nín nàbian xīn láile yíwèi Fāng Xiān-sheng, shi gāng pàilaide; tāde míngzi wǒ wàngji le.	I have heard that you recently had a Mr. Fāng join you, who has just been assigned to your office. I have forgotten his given name.

Notes on No. 3

Tīngshuō corresponds to the English "I hear that...."

...láile yíwèi Fāng Xiānsheng, "there came a Mr. Fāng": While "a" and "the" are used in English to distinguish between indefinite and definite, word order accomplishes the same distinction in Chinese. The subject "A Mr. Fāng" is placed AFTER the verb because the subject is indefinite. With an indefinite subject following the verb, information preceding the verb may give location, time, or other scene-setting details.

Zhèr xīn kāile yige hěn hǎode fànguǎnzi.	A very good restaurant opened here recently.
Zuótiān láile yìxiē Rìběn rén.	Some Japanese came yesterday.
Yǐjīng qùle wǔbǎige rén.	Five hundred people have already gone there.

Verbs of appearing and verbs of disappearing ("to come," "to discover," "to happen/occur") introduce indefinite subjects, as do the words yǒu and yǒude.

Wàibian yǒu jige rén zhǎo nǐ.	There are some people outside who want to see you.
Yǒude rén bù xǐhuan hē chá.	Some people don't like to drink tea.

Some situations may be described with either yǒu or another verb.

Zuótiān yǒu yige rén lái zhǎo nǐ.	Yesterday there was someone here looking for you.
Zuótiān láile yige rén yào zhǎo ni dāngmiàn tántan.	Yesterday someone was here who was looking for you to talk with you in person.

Subjects occurring at the end of a sentence are indefinite, whether or not they are accompanied by yíge. Subjects preceding the verb in a sentence are definite, whether or not they are accompanied by zhèige, nèige, zhèixiē, nèixiē, or other specifying words.

Lái rén le.	Some people have come.
Rén lái le.	The people have come. (i.e., those whom we were expecting)

Míngzi means "name"--of an object, a place, or a person (GIVEN NAME). Occasionally, míngzi is used for a person's full name (surname and given name). This usage is more common in the PRC.

Wàngji is a verb meaning "to forget"--used especially in reference to forgetting facts. Wàng, "to forget," is more commonly used for forgetting to do something. The verb jìde means "to remember."

4.	B:	Bú cuò, Fāng Démíng shi shàngge lǐbài pài dào wǒmen zhèli láide.	That's right. Fāng Démíng was sent over here last week.
	B:	Zěnme? Nǐ rènshi ta ma?	Why? Do you know him?

Notes on No. 4

Bú cuò means "not bad" in the sense of "pretty good," "pretty well," "all right."

Nǐ zěnmeyàng?	How are things going?
Bú cuò.	Not bad.

In the first sentence of No. 4, bú cuò means "that's right, your information is not wrong."

Lǐ Xiānsheng, nǐ gāng cóng Xiānggǎng huílai, shì ma?	Mr. Lǐ, you just got back from Hong Kong, didn't you?
Bú cuò, wǒ shi zuótiān huílaide.	That's right. I got back yesterday.

Here are more examples of bú cuò:

Nèige fànguǎnzide cài zhēn bú cuò.	That restaurant really has pretty good food.
Tā shuō Zhōngguo huà, shuōde bú cuò.	He speaks Chinese pretty well.

In the first example, notice that an adverb precedes bú cuò: zhēn bú cuò

Pài dào...lái is a three-part verb: action verb (also expressing MOTION), prepositional verb (must take an object), and directional verb (lái, qù)

ACTION VERB	PREPOSITIONAL VERB	OBJECT	DIRECTIONAL VERB	
pǎo	dào	shānshang	qù	"to run up on the hill"
bān	dào	zhèr	lái	"to move it into here"
ná	dào	xuéxiào	qù	"to take it to school"
zǒu	dào	hòubianr	lái	"to walk to the back"

Zěnme, "why," "how come," "how is it that...,"* is a more colloquial and challenging word for "why" than wèishénme. Only a reason or an explanation is requested by wèishénme. Zěnme expresses more, emphasizing the speaker's surprise or lack of understanding.

Nǐmende bàngōngshì zěnme zènme xiǎo?	How is it that your office is so small?
Tā fùmǔ dōu shuō Zhōngguo huà, tā zěnme bú huì shuō?	Both his parents speak Chinese. How is it that he can't?
Zènme yàojǐnde shì, wǒ zěnme wàngle zuò le?	How could I have forgotten to do such an important thing?
Nǐ zěnme bú niàn shū ne?	How come you're not studying?
Nǐ zěnme bù shuō huà? Yǒu shénme bù gāoxìngde shì ma?	How come you're not saying anything? Is there something you are unhappy about?

The meaning of zěnme is sometimes affected by the aspect marker used:

Nǐ zěnme lái le?	How come you are here? (i.e., "What are you doing here?")
Nǐ (shi) zěnme láide?	How did you get here? (i.e., by what means of transportation)

*You have already learned that zěnme can mean "how."

Rènshi the state verb means "to know" in the sense of "to be acquainted with," "to be familiar with," "to recognize." As an action verb, rènshi means "to meet," "to get acquainted with."

(STATE VERB)

Nǐ rènshi Zhāng Guóquán ma?	Do you know Zhāng Guóquán?
Nǐ rènshi ta ma?	Do you know him?
Wǒmen bú tài rènshi.	We are not too well acquainted.
Wǒmen qùnián hái bú rènshi.	We did not know each other yet last year.

(ACTION VERB)

Wǒ zài Měiguode shíhou, rènshile hěn duō Měiguo niánqīng rén.*	When I was in America, I met a lot of young Americans.
Wǒ shi qiánnián rènshi tade.	I met him the year before last.
Nèige shíhou wǒmen hái méi rènshi.	At that time we had not yet met.
Tā shi yíge hěn hǎode rén, nǐ yīnggāi rènshi renshi.**	He is a very good person; you should get to know him.

As a state verb, rènshi is used for "knowing" or "recognizing" Chinese characters.

Nǐ rènshi duōshǎoge Zhōngguo zì?	How many Chinese characters do you know/recognize?
Nǐ rènshi zhèige zì ma?	Do you recognize this character?

Contrast the meanings of rènshi and zhīdao: rènshi, "to know" a person; zhīdao, "to know of" a person

Nǐ rènshi Táng Xiǎojiě ma?	Do you know Miss Táng?
Wǒ zhīdao ta, dànshi wǒmen méi jiànguo.	I know of her, but we haven't met.

When a place is being discussed, rènshi means "to know how to get [there]." Zhīdao continues to mean "to know of [a place]."

Nǐ rènshi nèige diànyǐngyuàn ma?	Do you know how to get to that movie theater?
Nǐ zhīdao nèige diànyǐngyuàn ma?	Do you know of that movie theater?

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*niánqīng, "to be young"

**yīnggāi, "should"

5.	A:	Bú rènshi.	I don't know him.
	A:	Búguò tīngshuō tā yě shi Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, suǒyi xiǎng qǐng ni gěi wo jièshao jièshao.	However, I have heard that he also graduated from the University of California, so I wanted to ask you to introduce me to him.

Note on No. 5

Shi Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède, "graduated from the University of California": The name of a school or a word describing the type of school may stand in front of the verb bìyè with no preceding prepositional verb, such as cóng, "from."

Nǐ érzi yǐjīng dàxué/zhōngxué/xiǎoxué bìyè le ma?	Has your son graduated from college/high school/elementary school already?
Tā dàxué hái méi bìyè ne.	He has not graduated from college yet.
Tā shi Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.	He graduated from Taiwan University.

Bìyè may also be preceded by either zài, "at," or cóng, "from."

Nǐ shi zài nǎige zhōngxué bìyède?	What high school did you graduate from?
Wǒ qùnián cóng Dézhōu Dàxué bìyè le.	I graduated last year from the University of Texas.
Wǒ shi qībānián cóng Běijīng Dàxué bìyède.	I graduated from Běijīng University in '78.

Bìyè, meaning "to complete a course of study," is a compound made up of a verb plus a general object. For this reason, the object yè may be separated from the verb bì. This separation occurs most frequently in sentences containing the shì...de construction.

Tā shi yījiǔqīliùnián bìde yè. He graduated in 1976.

6.	B:	Méi wèntí. Wǒ kànkan...hǎo, wǒmen xiànzài dōu yǒu gōngfu.	No problem. I'll take a look.... Okay, we are both free now.
	B:	Nǐ xiànzài néng lái ma?	Can you come now?

Note on No. 6

The noun wèntí can mean "question," "problem," or "difficulty."

Tā wènle hǎoduō wèntí.	He asked a lot of questions.

Nà shi yige hěn dàde wèntí.	That's a big problem.

Nǐ yǒu wèntí ma? could mean either "Do you have any questions?" or "Are you having any problems?"

7. A:	Xíng.	That will be fine.
A:	Wǒ mǎshàng dào nín bàngōngshì lái.	I'll come to your office right away.
A:	Chàbuduō bànge zhōngtóu jiù dào.	I'll be there in about half an hour.

Notes on No. 7

The adverb mǎshàng (literally, "on horseback") means "immediately," "right away."

Chàbuduō may be translated fairly literally as "does not differ much." Other translations are "about," "approximately," "almost."

Chàbuduō bādiǎn le.	It is nearly eight o'clock.
Zhèběn shū wǒ chàbuduō kànwán le.	I have almost finished reading this book.
Tāmen chàbuduō bādiǎn zhōng lái.	They are coming at around eight o'clock.
Nàge xuéxiào yǒu chàbuduō sānbǎige xuésheng.	That school has approximately three hundred students.

8.	jìde	to remember
9.	rènde	to recognize, to know (alternate word for rènshi)
10.	rènshi zì	to know how to read (literally, "to recognize characters")
11.	wàng	to forget (alternate word for wàngji, especially in the sense of forgetting to DO something)
12.	wánquán	completely
13.	xiǎngqilai	to think of, to remember
14.	zuǒyòu	approximately

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

The verb jìde, "to remember," acts like a state verb.

Nǐ jìde Wáng Xiǎo Míng ma?	Do you remember Wáng Xiǎo Míng?
Jìde. Tā shi wǒ àiren dàxuéde tóngxué.	I remember (him). He is my spouse's college classmate.
Wǒ zuótiān bú jìde tā xìng shénme. Jīntiān yòu xiǎngqilai le.	Yesterday I couldn't remember what his name is. Today I remembered it (again).

Rènde, "to recognize," "to know," is usually interchangeable with rènshi. Both rènshi and rènde are most often made negative with bù.

Nǐ rènde ta ma?	Do you know him?
Bú rènde.	No.
Tā lù yě bú rènde.	He doesn't even know the way.
Wǒmen qùnián hái bú rènde.	We did not know each other last year.

Wàng, "to forget," is an action verb.

Wǒ hěn róngyi bǎ rén míngzi wàng le.	I forget people's names very easily.
Nǐmen dōu bǎ chēpiào nálai le ma?	Did all of you bring your bus tickets?
Wǒ wàng le.	I forgot (mine).
Wǒ méi wàng.	I didn't forget.

Wánquán, "completely," is an adverb used to modify verbs.

Tā xiěde zì wánquán duì.	The character he wrote is completely right.
Tā wánquán bù dǒng.	He doesn't understand any part of this.
Wǒ wánquán bù zhīdào zhèijiàn shì.	I don't know anything about this matter.

Xiǎngqilai, "to think of," "to remember," is a compound verb of result. It is made up of xiǎng, "to think"; qǐ, "to rise"; and lái, "to come."* As an ending showing result, -qǐlái may have either its literal meaning of "to come up" or more abstract meanings such as "to come to mind."**

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*Xiǎngqilai is actually pronounced xiángqilai. The ending -qǐlái is in the neutral tone; because qǐ was originally in the third tone, xiǎng changes to the rising tone.

**English prepositions, such as "up," are also used both literally and abstractly: "look up the wall" (an upward motion) and "look up the phone number" (no motion indicated by "up")

Qǐng bǎ yǐzi bānqilai.	Please lift up the chair.
Qǐng nǐmen zhànqilai.	Please stand up.
Nèige zì wǒ xiǎngqilai le.	I remember that character.

Zuǒyòu (literally, "left-right") means "approximately," "about."

Wǒ wǔdiǎn zuǒyòu lái jiē ni.	I will come to get you about five o'clock.
Nǐ qù mǎi diǎnr píngguǒ, hǎo bu hǎo?	How about going to buy some apples?
Yào duōshǎo?	How many do you want?
Sānjīn zuǒyòu jiù gòu le.	About three catties should be enough.

DRILLS

A. Transformation Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ yǒu yíjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting. (I have something I would like to ask you about.)	You: Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting yíjiàn shì. (I would like to ask you something.)
	OR Nèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting. (I would like to ask you about that matter.)	Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting nèijiàn shì. (I would like to ask you about that matter.)
2.	Wǒ yǒu hěn duō shì xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting hěn duō shì.
3.	Zhèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting zhèijiàn shì.
4.	Tāde shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting tāde shì.
5.	Wǒ yǒu jǐjiàn shì xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting jǐjiàn shì.
6.	Nǐde nèijiàn shì, wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting.	Wǒ xiǎng gēn nín dǎting dǎting nǐde nèijiàn shì.

B. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Tāde míngzi wǒ wàng le. (I have forgotten his given name.)	You: Tāde míngzi wǒ wàng le, nǐ hái jìde ma? (I have forgotten his given name. Do you remember it?)
2.	Tāde dìzhǐ wǒ wàngji le.	Tāde dìzhǐ wǒ wàngji le, nǐ hái jìde ma?
3.	Tā shénme shíhou lái wǒ wàng le.	Tā shénme shíhou lái wǒ wàng le, nǐ hái jìde ma?
4.	Nèibān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng dào wǒ wàngji le.	Nèibān fēijī jǐdiǎn zhōng dào wǒ wàngji le, nǐ hái jìde ma?

5. Tā shi nèinián dào Zhōngguo qùde wǒ wàng le.

Tā shi nèinián dào Zhōngguo qùde wǒ wàng le, ni hái jìde ma?

6. Wǒmen zài náli huàn chē wǒ wàngji le.

Wǒmen zài náli huàn chē wǒ wàngji le, ni hái jìde ma?

7. Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén wǒ wàng le.

Yínháng jǐdiǎn zhōng guān mén wǒ wàng le, ni hái jìde ma?

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pàilaide.
(cue) zhèli
(I have heard he was just sent over.)

You: Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pài dào zhèli láide.
(I have heard he was just sent over here.)

2. Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pàiqude.
nàli

Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pài dào nàli qùde.

3. Tīngshuō Lǐ Xiānsheng shi gāng pàilaide. Táiběi

Tīngshuō Lǐ Xiānsheng shi gāng pài dào Táiběi láide.

4. Tīngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shi gāng pàiqude. Táinán

Tīngshuō Wáng Xiǎojiě shi gāng pài dào Táinán qùde.

5. Tīngshuō tā gēge shi gāng pàilaide. Táizhōng

Tīngshuō tā gēge shi gāng pài dào Táizhōng láide.

6. Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pàiqude.
Gāoxióng

Tīngshuō tā shi gāng pài dào Gāoxióng qùde.

7. Tīngshuō nín shi gāng pàilaide.
zhèli

Tīngshuō nín shi gāng pài dào zhèli láide.

D. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Tā shi Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède. (cue) yījiǔsìwǔnián (He graduated from the University of California.)	You: Tā shi yījiǔsìwǔnián Jiāzhōu Dàxué bìyède. (In 1945 he graduated from the University of California.)
2.	Tā shi Táiwān Dàxué bìyède. yījiǔwǔliùnián	Tā shi yījiǔwǔliùnián Táiwān Dàxué bìyède.
3.	Tā shi Mázhōu Dàxué bìyède. yījiǔliùqīnián	Tā shi yījiǔliùqīnián Mázhōu Dàxué bìyède.
4.	Tā shi Dézhōu Dàxué bìyède. yījiǔliùèrnián	Tā shi yījiǔliùèrnián Dézhōu Dàxué bìyède.
5.	Tā shi Běijīng Dàxué bìyède. yījiǔsìqīnián	Tā shi yījiǔsìqīnián Běijīng Dàxué bìyède.
6.	Tā shi Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède. yījiǔsānlíngnián	Tā shi yījiǔsānlíngnián Dōngběi Dàxué bìyède.
7.	Tā shi Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède. yījiǔsānqīnián	Tā shi yījiǔsānqīnián Nánjīng Dàxué bìyède.

E. Expansion Drill

1.	Speaker: Wǒ kànjianguo zhèige zì. (I have seen this character before.)	You: Wǒ kànjianguo zhèige zì, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi zhèige zì. (I have seen this character before, but I don't recognize it.)
	OR Wǒ zhīdao tā shi shéi. (I know who he is.)	Wǒ zhīdao tā shi shéi, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi ta. (I know who he is, but I'm not acquainted with him.)
2.	Wǒ kànjianguo Zhāng Xiǎojiě.	Wǒ kànjianguo Zhāng Xiǎojiě, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi Zhāng Xiǎojiě.
3.	Wǒ qùguo nèige dìfang.	Wǒ qùguo nèige dìfang, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi nèige dìfang.
4.	Wǒ zhīdao tā shi Lǐ Kēzhǎng.	Wǒ zhīdao tā shi Lǐ Kēzhǎng, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi Lǐ Kēzhǎng.

5. Wǒ kànjianguo.	Wǒ kànjianguo, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi.
6. Wǒ zhīdao tā shi Wáng Xiǎojiěde gēge.	Wǒ zhīdao tā shi Wáng Xiǎojiěde gēge, kěshi wǒ bú rènshi ta.

F. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Chàbuduō bànge zhōngtóu jiù dào. (I'll be there in about half an hour.)	You: Bànge zhōngtóu zuǒyòu jiù dào. (I'll be there in about half an hour.)
2. Chàbuduō yào yíge zhōngtóu.	Yào yíge zhōngtóu zuǒyòu.
3. Tā zhùle chàbuduō sāntiān.	Tā zhùle sāntiān zuǒyòu.
4. Tā chàbuduō wǔshísuì le.	Tā wǔshísuì zuǒyòu le.
5. Nèiběn shū chàbuduō yào shíkuài qián.	Nèiběn shū yào shíkuài qián zuǒyòu.
6. Chàbuduō yào zǒu sìshiwǔfēn zhōng.	Yào zǒu sìshiwǔfēn zhōng zuǒyòu.
7. Chàbuduō sānge xīngqī.	Sānge xīngqī zuǒyòu.

G. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Nǐ xiànzài lái ma?
   (cue) mǎshàng
   (Are you coming now?)
   You: Wǒ mǎshàng lái.
   (I'm coming right away.)

2. Tā bādiǎn zhōng lái ma?
   chàbuduō
   Tā chàbuduō bādiǎn zhōng lái.

3. Tā shídiǎn zhōng qù ma?
   zuǒyòu
   Tā shídiǎn zhōng zuǒyòu qù.

4. Nǐmen xiànzài zǒu ma?
   mǎshàng
   Wǒmen mǎshàng zǒu.

5. Tāmen báhào qù ma? zuǒyòu
   Tāmen báhào zuǒyòu qù.

6. Tāmen jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái ma?
   chàbuduō
   Tāmen chàbuduō jiǔdiǎn zhōng lái.

7. Nǐ shíhào zài Niǔ Yuē ma?
   zuǒyòu
   Wǒ shíhào zuǒyòu zài Niǔ Yuē.

UNIT 8

REFERENCE LIST

1.	B:	Wài, zhèi shi Lǐbīnsī.	Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
	A:	Wèi, wǒ shi Láidēng Dàshǐ-de mìshū.	Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary.
2.	A:	Dàshǐ jiēzháo nǐmende qǐngtiě le.	The ambassador received your invitation.
3.	A:	Hěn kěxī, yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Báyuè jiǔ hào bù néng lái.	Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9.
	A:	Qǐng ni zhuǎngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng.	Please inform Minister Qiáo.
	A:	Hěn bàoqiàn.	I'm very sorry.
4.	B:	Hěn yíhàn, Láidēng Dàshǐ bù néng lái.	We very much regret that Ambassador Leyden cannot come.
	B:	Wǒ tì ni zhuǎngào yíxià.	I will pass on the message for you.
5.	A:	Mǎ Mínglǐ, wǒmen yǒu jige tóngxué Xīngqīliù jìhua dào Chángchéng qù wánr.	Mǎ Mínglǐ, a few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall Saturday for an outing.
	A:	Nǐmen néng bu néng yìqǐ qù?	Can you go with us?
6.	B:	Zhēn bù qiǎo.	We really couldn't make that.
	B:	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù.	We have a previous engagement that day; we have no way of going.
7.	A:	Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jīhui jùyijù ba.	I hope that late we will find an other opportunity to get together.
	B:	Hǎo a.	Okay.

ADDITIONAL REQUIRED VOCABULARY
(not presented on C-1 and P-1 tapes)

8.	dàjiā	everybody, everyone
9.	jiēdào	to receive (alternate form of jiēzháo)
10.	tóngshì	fellow worker, colleague
11.	yīnggāi	should, ought to, must

VOCABULARY

bànfa	method, way
bàoqiàn	to be sorry
bùzhǎng	minister (of a government organization)
Chángchéng	the Great Wall
dàjiā	everybody, everyone
jiē	to receive (mail, messages, guests, phone calls)
jiēdào	to receive
jù	to assemble
jùyijù	to get together
kěxī	unfortunately, what a pity
Lǐbīnsī	Protocol Department (PRC)
méi bànfa	there's no way out, it can't be helped
mìshū	secretary, executive assistant
qiǎo	to be timely, to be opportune
qǐngtiě (qǐngtiē)	written invitation
tì	substituting for, in place of
tóngshì	fellow worker, colleague
tóngxué	classmate
yíhàn	to regret (that something desirable will not happen)
yīnggāi	should, ought to, must
zhuǎngào	to pass on a message, to inform

(introduced on C-2 tape)

cānjiā	to participate in, to join, to attend
dào xǐ	to congratulate
dìèrtiān	the next day
Jīngjibù	Ministry of Economics
jūnshì yǎnxí	military maneuvers
láodòng mófàn	model worker

nánbù	the southern part (of the island), the south
shàngxiào	colonel
tīngdechūlái	to be able to recognize what something is from the sound
tóngxuéhuì	alumni association (literally, "fellow-student group")
tōngzhī	(written) announcement, notification
xièxie tāde yāoqǐng	to thank him for his invitation
zhèngzhi xuéxí	political study session
zhǔchí jiéhūn	to preside at a marriage ceremony (i.e., to give the bride away)
zǒng jīnglǐ	general manager (chief executive officer)

(introduced in Communication Game)

dàngāo	cake
qìsi	cheese

REFERENCE NOTES

1. B:	Wài, zhèi shi Lǐbīnsī.	Hello. This is the Protocol Department.
A:	Wèi, wǒ shi Láidēng Dàshǐde mìshū.	Hello. I am Ambassador Leyden's secretary.

Notes on No. 1

Lǐbīnsī, meaning "protocol department," is made up of lǐ, "ceremony"; bīn, "honored guests"; and sī, "department."

Mìshū means "secretary" in two senses: 1) a high-ranking official 2) a clerk-typist.

2. A:	Dàshǐ jiēzháo nǐmende qǐngtiě le.	The ambassador received your invitation.

Notes on No. 2

The verb jiē, "to receive," may be used for receiving guests, mail, messages, and phone calls.

Jiēzháo (jiēdao), "to receive," is a compound verb of result. The endings -zháo and -dào mean approximately the same thing: "to successfully obtain something" Jiēzháo and jiēdao occur in four ways: with le or méi (describing ACTUAL situations) and with -de- or -bu- (describing POTENTIAL situations)

Wǒ zuótiān qù huǒchēzhàn jiē ta, kěshi méi jiēzháo/ jiēdào.	Yesterday I went to the train station to get him, but I missed him.
Nǐ zǎo yìdiǎnr qù jiē ta, jiù jiēdezháo/jiēdedào.	If you go a little earlier, (then) you can get him.
Míngtiān yàoshi láiwǎnle jiù jiēbuzháo/jiēbudào tāde diànhuà.	If I am late tomorrow, (then) I won't (be able to) receive his phone call.

Qǐngtiě refers to a written invitation. The word is also pronounced qǐngtiē.

3.	A:	Hěn kěxī, yīnwei tā yǒu shì, Báyuè jiǔhào bù néng lái.	Unfortunately, because he has a previous engagement, he cannot come on August 9.
	A:	Qǐng ni zhuǎngào Qiáo Bùzhǎng.	Please inform Minister Qiáo.
	A:	Hěn bàoqiàn.	I'm very sorry.

Notes on No. 3

Kěxī may be used as an exclamation: Zhēn kěxī! "That's really too bad!"

Zhuǎngào means "to pass along [word of something]." Zhuǎn literally means "to turn" or "to transmit." Gào means "to tell," as in gàosu.

Bàoqiàn is an adjectival verb that means "to be sorry," "to feel apologetic" (e.g., for not fulfilling one's social obligations). Literally, bào means "to embrace [a feeling]," "to harbor [a feeling]." Qiàn means "apologetic feelings," "guilt feelings."

4.	B:	Hěn yíhàn, Láidēng Dàshǐ bù néng lái.	We very much regret that Ambassador Leyden cannot come.
	B:	Wǒ tì ni zhuǎngào yíxià.	I will pass on the message for you.

Notes on No. 4

Yíhàn is a formal term used to express disappointment or regret that something desirable will not happen.

Tì, "for," "in place of," is a prepositional verb meaning in place of another, or in another's stead.

Jīntiān wǒ tì nǐ jiāo shū.	I will teach for you today. (i.e., in your place)
Wǒ tì nǐ qù.	I will go for you. (i.e., instead of you)

To make a sentence containing tì negative, place bù or méi in front of the prepositional verb.

Wǒ bú yào tì ni qù mǎi cài.	I don't want to go to buy groceries for you.
Tā méi tì wǒ lái jiǎng huà.	He did not come to speak in my place.

Both gěi and tì may be translated as "for." Gěi, having a wider range of usage, would seem to overlap in some instances with tì. The more exact meaning of tì may be used to clarify a situation.

Wǒ gěi ni mǎi cài.	I will buy groceries for you. (WHO PAYS? DID YOU VOLUNTEER ONLY TO SHOP, OR TO PAY ALSO?)
Wǒ tì ni mǎi cài.	I will buy groceries for you. (CLARIFIED: YOU HAVE VOLUNTEERED ONLY TO SHOP, NOT TO PAY.)

Yíxià, "a bit," is not translated in No. 4. This word adds to the action in the sentence a casual feeling, similar to the effect of reduplicating a verb. (Notice that this use of yíxià is different from previous examples, where the word meant "for a little while.")

5.	A: Mǎ Mínglǐ, wǒmen yǒu jige tóngxué Xīngqīliù jìhua dào Chángchéng qù wánr.	Mǎ Mínglǐ, a few of us students are planning to go to the Great Wall Saturday for an outing.
	A: Nǐmen néng bu néng yìqǐ qù?	Can you go with us?

Notes on No. 5

Tóngxué means "fellow student" or "graduate of the same institution." "Fellow worker" or "colleague" is tóngshì.

Chángchéng: Cháng means "long," and chéng is an old word for "city wall." The full name of the Great Wall is Wànlǐ Chángchéng, literally "10,000 lǐ-long wall."*

Néng, kéyi, and huì compared: All three of these auxiliary verbs--and therefore state verbs--mean "can" to some extent.

The core meaning of néng is "can," "to be able to," "to be capable of." In some cases, néng may also mean "may," "to be permitted," "could be/is possible," and "to know how to."

Wǒde tóu téng, bù néng kàn shū.	My head aches; I can't read.
Shàng kède shíhou, bù néng shuō huà.	Talking is not permitted during class.
Zhījiāgē Shíyīyuè jiù néng xià xuě.	It can snow in November in Chicago. (POSSIBILITY)
Tā zhēn néng shuō huà.	He really knows how to talk.

The core meaning of kéyi is "can," "may," "to be permitted to." Kéyi may also mean "could be/is possible." The permission implied by kéyi may come

*One lǐ is approximately one third of a mile.

from an outside authority or may be self-imposed.

Nǐ kéyi zǒu le.	You may leave.
Cóng zhèige mén jìnqu, kéyi ma?	May one go in through this door?
Nàrde fàn kéyi chī.	The food there may be eaten. (i.e., it is possible to eat it)
Wǒ bù shūfu, bù kéyi yóuyǒng.	I don't feel good; I can't go swimming. (i.e., the speaker decides that he should not go)

The core meaning of huì is "to know how to," "can." Huì is often used for an activity that was learned, in contrast to néng for activities that "can be done" because of a person's physical condition ("Can she get out of bed yet?" Tā néng bu néng xià chuáng?). The other main use of huì is to indicate possibility. Here it overlaps with both néng and kéyi in meaning "could be/is possible."

Nǐde érzi huì zǒu lù le ma?	Can your son walk now? (BABY LEARNING TO WALK)
Nǐ huì shuō Yīngwén ma?	Can you speak English?
Míngtiān huì xià yǔ.	It might/will rain tomorrow.
Tā bú huì bù lái.	It is not possible that he won't come.

6. B:	Zhēn bù qiǎo.	We really couldn't make that.
B:	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù.	We have a previous engagement that day; we have no way of going.

Notes on No. 6

Bù qiǎo literally means "inopportune," "not timely."

Méi bànfa: Bànfa means "method," "way." Within a sentence, méi bànfa is used as "there is no way to...," "there is no way that...." Used independently, méi bànfa means "nothing can be done," "it can't be helped," "there is no way out."

7.	A: Xīwang yǐhòu zài zhǎo jǐhui jùyijù ba.	I hope that later we will find another opportunity to get together.
	B: Hǎo a.	Okay.

8.	dàjiā	everybody, everyone
9.	jiēdao	to receive (alternate form for jiēzháo)
10.	tóngshì	fellow worker, colleague
11.	yīnggāi	should, ought to, must

Notes on Additional Required Vocabulary

Literally, dàjiā means "big family." When dàjiā is the subject of a sentence, dōu is often placed before the verb.

Dàjiā dōu zhīdao tā shi shéi.	Everyone knows who he is.
Xièxie dàjiā.	Thank you all.
Qǐng dàjiā zuòxialai.	Would everyone please sit down.
Wǒmen dàjiā yìqǐ qù ba.	Let's all go together.

Yīnggāi is an auxiliary verb, which is followed by another verb in a sentence. Only bù is used to make yīnggāi negative.

Bú xiè, zhèi shi wǒmen yīnggāi zuòde shì.	Don't thank us. This is something we should be doing.
Zhèijiàn shìqing hěn yàojǐn, nǐ yīnggāi mǎshàng qù bàn.	This is a very important thing; you should (go) take care of it right away.
Yíge dàxué bìyède rén, bù yīnggāi yǒu zhèiyangde xiǎngfa.	Someone who has graduated from college shouldn't think this way.

DRILLS

A. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā zài Wàijiāobù Lǐbīnsī gōngzuò. (cue) wǔlóu
   (He works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [in] the Protocol Department.)
   You: Tā zài Wàijiāobù Lǐbīnsī gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài wǔlóu.
   (He works at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [in] the Protocol Department. His office is on the fifth floor.)

2. Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. qīlóu
   Tā zài zhèr gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài qīlóu.

3. Tā zài Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn gōngzuò. lóushàng
   Tā zài Jiānádà Dàshiguǎn gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài lóushàng.

4. Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò. Guānghuá Lù
   Tā zài Běijīng gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài Guānghuá Lù.

5. Zhāng Tóngzhì zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò. Nánjīng Lù
   Zhāng Tóngzhì zài Shànghǎi gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài Nánjīng Lù.

6. Wáng Nǚshì zài yínháng gōngzuò. èrlóu
   Wáng Nǚshì zài yínháng gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài èrlóu.

7. Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò. sānlóu
   Wèi Shàoxiào zài Wǔguānchù gōngzuò. Tāde bàngōngshì zài sānlóu.

B. Response Drill

1. Speaker: Dàshǐ jiēzháo qǐngtiě le ma? (cue) not yet
   (Has the ambassador received the invitation yet?)
   You: Dàshǐ hái méi jiēzháo qǐngtiě.
   (The ambassador has not received the invitation yet.)

2. Tāmen dōu jiēzháo qǐngtiě le ma? not all
   Tāmen méi dōu jiēzháo qǐngtiě.

3. Nǐmen jiēzháo Bùzhǎngde qǐngtiě le ma? yes
   Wǒmen jiēzháo Bùzhǎngde qǐngtiě le.

4. Tāmen jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiě le ma? already
   Tāmen yǐjīng jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiě le.

5. Nǐmen jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiě le ma? not yet
   Wǒmen hái méi jiēzháo Dàshiguǎnde qǐngtiě.

6. Tā jiēzháo qǐngtiě le ma? no
   Tā méi jiēzháo qǐngtiě.

7. Nǐ jiēzháo Wǔguānchùde qǐngtiě le ma? yes
   Wǒ jiēzháo Wǔguānchùde qǐngtiě le.

C. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Tā bù néng lái. (cue) kěxī (He cannot come.)
   You: Hěn kěxī, tā bù néng lái. (Unfortunately, he cannot come.)

2. Tā xué Zhōngguo huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo. kěxī
   Hěn kěxī, tā xué Zhōngguo huà xuéde bù hěn hǎo.

3. Tā méi lái. yíhàn
   Hěn yíhàn, tā méi lái.

4. Tāmen bù néng dōu lái. bàoqiàn
   Hěn bàoqiàn, tāmen bù néng dōu lái.

5. Tāmen dōu bù lái. kěxī
   Hěn kěxī, tāmen dōu bù lái.

6. Tāmen dōu bù néng qù. bàoqiàn
   Hěn bàoqiàn, tāmen dōu bù néng qù.

7. Tā hái méi qù. yíhàn
   Hěn yíhàn, tā hái méi qù.

D. Expansion Drill

1. Speaker: Qǐng ni zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng. (Please inform Minister Zhāng.)
   You: Qǐng ni tì wǒ zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng. (Please inform Minister Zhāng for me.)

2. Wǒ zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng le. nǐ
   Wǒ tì nǐ zhuǎngào Zhāng Bùzhǎng le.

3. Tā hái méi zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. nǐ
   Tā hái méi tì nǐ zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng.

4. Tā bù néng zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng. wǒ
   Tā bù néng tì wǒ zhuǎngào Lǐ Kēzhǎng.

5. Wǒ yǐjīng zhuǎngào dàshǐ le.
   nǐ
   Wǒ yǐjīng tì nǐ zhuǎngào dàshǐ le.

6. Wǒ míngtiān jiù zhuǎngào dàshǐ.
   nǐ
   Wǒ míngtiān jiù tì nǐ zhuǎngào dàshǐ.

7. Tā shi zuótiān zhuǎngào dàhǐde. nǐ
   Tā shi zuótiān tì nǐ zhuǎngào dàshǐde.

E. Transformation Drill

1. Speaker: Tāmen míngtiān lái.
   (cue) together
   (They are coming tomorrow.)
   You: Tāmen míngtiān yìqǐ lái ma?
   (Are they coming together tomorrow?)

   OR Tāmen zuótiān lái le.
   (cue) together
   (They came yesterday.)
   Tāmen zuótiān shi yìzǐ láide ma?
   (Did they come together yesterday?)

2. Tā míngtiān zǒu. alone
   Tā míngtiān yíge rén zǒu ma?

3. Tā zuótiān zǒu le. alone
   Tā zuótiān shi yíge rén zǒude ma?

4. Wáng Tóngzhì míngtiān qù Nánjīng. by train
   Wáng Tóngzhì míngtiān zuò huǒchē qù Nánjīng ma?

5. Wáng Tóngzhì Xīngqīyī qù Shànghǎi le. by plane
   Wáng Tóngzhì Xīngqīyī shi zuò fēijī qù Shànghǎide ma?

6. Tā qù le. alone
   Tā shi yíge rén qùde ma?

F. Substitution Drill

1.	Speaker: Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng qù. (cue) no way of going (That day we have a previous engagement; we cannot go.)	You: Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù. (That day we have a previous engagement; we have no way of going.)
2.	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi bànfa qù. cannot go together	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng yìqǐ qù.
3.	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng yìqǐ qù. not all of us can go	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng dōu qù.
4.	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, bù néng dōu qù. none of us can go	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, dōu bù néng qù.
5.	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, dǒu bù néng qù. did not go	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi qù.
6.	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi qù. not all of us went	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi dōu qù.
7.	Nèitiān wǒmen yǒu shì, méi dōu qù.	

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